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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 119 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 13 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd May.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
8th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	11000
13th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	12500
13th ,,	*India ..	8000	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	9th May	22nd May
Iyeba Maru	Shinobe	6189	20th ,,	30th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3795	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6675	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A &	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta... A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	.. Aug.	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York ..	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oct ..	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct..	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5121	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	807
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Plantars, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
893 Agents.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCOLPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 22nd May *6 a.m. Direct
KASURA, 1195, Thur. 28th May, a.m. ‡C. M.

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "KASARA," 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	...Thursday 28th May
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 11th June.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 9th July

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.

21st May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA..	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Masalia.	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th.Aug 1914
Masalia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	28rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

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HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

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Manager.

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Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

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26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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Messrs. **GOERZ** have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the **"DOGMAR"** lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent. of the press photographer of the world use **GOERZ** cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted **GOERZ** cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of **GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.**

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AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

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(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000	
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka	
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin	
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Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo	
	New York.	Tsingtau	
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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N. IGARASHI, Manager.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

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17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

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SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

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GAZDAR & Co.,

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After the stress and worry of a busy day of the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy

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MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

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ENGLISH and AMERICAN DENTISTRY (at popular prices). Absolutely Painless Extractions. From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest feeling or pain.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
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(Opposite Clock Tower.)

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

ENGLISH Nurse requires situation at once. Good experience with young children.—Apply N. REDDISH, 68, Hotel Cecil, Simla. 2061

WANTED for a Branch Office of an Insurance Company EXPERT SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITER. Apply to Box No. 603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2656

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED SITUATION by a young European gentleman well versed in French and Italian languages. Apply to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2626

WANTED—Polo pony up to 14 stone, must be fast and easy to play, preferred sound and young.—Address W. H. MEYRICK, Monine Motipore, B. & N. W. Ry. 2062

WANTED Japanese Gentlemen as PAYING GUESTS in a Private European Family. Bungalow with garden well situated in Middle Colaba. Every comfort. Apply to Box No. 604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2658

WANTED SITUATION by a young Italian gentleman who is a graduate of the Italian Military Academy and well conversant with the French and English languages. Apply to Box No. 495 c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2625

THERE are vacancies for eight trained nurses in this hospital. Salary not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, with furnished quarters, lights and fans, but without rations. To a specially trained surgical or theatre nurse, Rs. 130 per mensem is offered.

Apply, with recent testimonials, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Howrah. 2007

WANTED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld., on a salary of Rs. 200 (two hundred only) per month and the privileges of free quarters, light, fuel and personal medical attendance. Applications stating age with testimonials should be addressed to the Undersigned in sealed covers superscribed. "Application for the post of Carding Master" and should reach him on or before the 21st May, 1914.

RAJA KISHORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR, M.A., B.L.,
Director,
The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited,
Serampore, E. I. Ry.
(Distt Hooghly). 2065

WANTED.

REQUIRED a European Bandmaster for the 79th Carnatic Infantry just arrived at Rangoon. Applications with copies of testimonials and terms to Band President, 79th C. I., Rangoon. 2074

WANTED experienced AGENTS for canvassing Sola Hats in Bombay Province. Parsi preferred. Security Rs. 100 essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply:—P. I WORKS, 129/2, Mechova-Bazar Street. Calcutta. 2056

WANTED FOR the VICTORIA MUSEUM, KARACHI, SIND, a qualified INDIAN TAXIDERMIST. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, Victoria Museum Committee, Karachi. 2071

WANTED.—Energetic young MAN for outdoor work, able to ride bicycle; will be employed on daily inspection of Survey marks over the whole Island of Bombay. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age to the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay City Survey, 19, Bank Street. 2070

WANTED SITUATION as a Professor or Lecturer in Philosophy in any of the 1st grade colleges, for a Master of Arts in Mental and Moral science of the Madras University, with experience in lecturing to the college classes, with brilliant university career, aged 26, athletic and sportsman. Apply to "K" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2590

WANTED a lady doctor for the female Hospital at Fazilka, Ferozepore District, Salary Rs. 80 p.m., with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to—

W. W. JEUDWINE.
Major. I. M. S.,
2073 Civil Surgeon.

WANTED A TRAVELLING Agent, Experienced in paper trade, to canvass for orders. Must be a respectable man of good address and antecedents. Handsome salary, with emoluments, to a qualified man. Apply, up to June 6th, with copies of testimonials stating age, and previous experience, to the SECRETARY, Upper India Couper Paper Mills Co., Ld., Lucknow. 2072

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE, KARACHI.—WANTED a PROFESSOR or LECTURER in English from 10th June, 1914, for a period of one year or more, to fill a temporary vacancy. Salary according to qualifications and lecturing experience. Copies of not more than four testimonials required. Applications must reach the PRINCIPAL, D. J. Sind College, Karachi, not later than Monday, 1st June, 1914. 2070

WANTED trained experienced Instructors for Police Training School, Hyderabad. One on H. S. Rs. 200/plus 25, and 3 on H. S. Rs. 150—5—175, plus 25 each. Must be well able to deliver lectures in Urdu. Sound knowledge of Criminal Law and Police Circulars essential.—Apply stating age, qualifications, testimonials, etc., to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2031

WANTED an experienced trained graduate for the post of Head Master of D.A.A.V. Aided High School, Ajmer, on Rs. 140 p.m.

Also two other graduates experienced, B. Sc or trained to work as Assistants. Salaries Rs. 50, Rs. 75 p.m., according to qualifications. Arya Samajist will be preferred.

Applications to reach the undersigned not later than 31st May 1914.

MITHAN LALL BHARGAWA, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Honorary Secretary. 2052

WANTED for the Government Printing Press of the British East Africa Protectorate one Guillotine hand, used to working a self clamp machine driven by motor, and experienced in all classes of paper cutting. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 120 per mensem. Period of engagement three years. For further particulars apply with copies of certificates in writing only to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India, British Protectorate in Africa.
2647 Nical Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

BENARES WATER WORKS—WANTED A HEAD ENGINE DRIVER holding a 1st Class Engineer's Certificate under the N. W. P. and Oudh (United Provinces) Boilers and Prime Movers Act or a B. O. T. Certificate for the Bhelupura Distribution Pumping Station. Salary Rs. 135 rising to Rs. 150 p.m. with free quarters.

Applications should be in applicant's own writing, stating age, experience, etc., together with copies of testimonials which should be submitted to undersigned by 26th May 1914.

A WASDELL,
2068 Superintendent, Water Works.

WANTED—An Assistant Master, who must be European or Anglo-Indian, to teach general subjects.

Preference will be given to one who has a University Degree, or its equivalent, or who has been trained as a teacher.

Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, a mess allowance of Re. 1 per diem and furnished quarters.

Also a Temporary Master will be required from June 24th to September 14th.

Good Latin and English desirable.

Salary according to qualifications.

Apply giving full personal and educational particulars and sending copies only of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL,
LA MARTINIERE,
2067 Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

JACK'S New Encyclopaedia, Rs. 5-10; JACK'S Reference Book, Rs. 2-10; King Edward VII as a Sportsman (Original Rs. 15), Reduced price Rs. 5. W. N. MULGAOKAR and Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 2662

FOR SALE.—A complete quite new ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT of first class maker, weighing 4 Cwt., including Cage, Mortor, Controller Etc., Etc., Reason for sale is death of owner, apply to Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2629

FOR SALE.—1909 Triumph Second Hand, Free Engine Two speed. Absolute Bargain. Complete. Excellent Running condition. Also Brand new Bosch Magneto Single Cylinder. Cheap. Apply immediately "TRIUMPH and MAGNETO." C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2657

FOR SALE several GUNS, RIFLES and REVOLVERS. Can be inspected at the Undersigned's office between 11-30 a. m., and 2-30 p. m., Saturdays excepted.

J. SANDERS SLATER.
Administrator General, Bombay.
Administrator General's Office,
High Court, 18th May 1914. 2642

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.—THIS DAY, the 21st inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow near the Mackenzie Saw Mills at Sewri:—Household furniture consisting of Chesterfield sofas, Jost's fan, Halle's piano, &c.

The property of W. Mitchell, Esq., of the said Saw Mill.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
2649 Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred Home. B. W. M. ZEPHYR, I. P. A. C., aged 7 years. Exceptionally fast and handy. Winner of regimental race and several Gymkhana races last year. Likely to win bigger races. Believed absolutely sound, Rs. 2,500.

2. B. W. M. TARCOOLA, I. P. A. C., aged. Fast and handy and very easy to play, Rs. 750.

3. 32 H.P. Hudson, four-seater. Complete with everything. Perfect running order. Powerful and excellent hill climber, economical to run. 1½ years old, Rs. 5,000.

4. 40 lbs. tent. Hardly ever used. Complete with bathroom, Rs. 30.

5. 500 Express Rifle in case, Rs. 150.

Apply to F. H. BEAUFORT, 43rd Light Infantry Ahmednagar. 2066

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET Ground floor office room (38ft X 20ft). For rent and particulars apply to SYMONS BARLOW & Co., Oriental Assurance Co., Buildings. 2660

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAGWANDAS MONJI VORA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, share-broker .....Deceased.

BAI JAMNABAI widow of the said deceased BHAGAWANDAS MONJI VORA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of the minor Runchordas Bhagawandas Monji and limited to the period of his minority .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of May in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 15th day of May, 1914.

Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
2661 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,000.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of NANU NARAYANA KOTHARE also known as Nanu N. Kothare, Nanu Narayan Kothare and Nanu Narayen Kothare, late of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, Solicitor .....Deceased.

RAGHUNANDAN NANU KOTHARE of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, Solicitor residing at No. 467, Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay one of the executors named in the said will .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 20th day of May, 1914.

Messrs. NANU HORMUSJEE & Co.,
2664 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 12 NOON on THURSDAY, the 4th of June, 1914, for the work of Loading, Unloading and Stacking of coal and other fuel on the Godhra-Rutlam and Nagda-Muttra Sections of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System.

Forms of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of annas eight for each form.

The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works.
Dated 20th May, 1914. 250

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 27th day of January 1914. Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27. Order V. Rules 1, 5, 7 & 8 and Order VIII Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SUIT No. 96 of 1914.

BHOGILAL MOHANLAL of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Jeweller and a Commission Agent carrying on business near Khara Kuva without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

Versus.

JACK APFELBAUM FRERES c/o Monsieur Leiler 17 Rue du Faubourg Montmartre Paris, a Jeweller carrying on business at Paris .....Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiff claims from the defendant Rupees 18,635-10-0 as per account annexed to the plaint herein and interest on Rs. 15,496-0-3 and the costs of this suit. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of September, 1914, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnessess on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 31st day of January, 1914.

P. B. MALABARI,
for Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 18th day of May, 1914.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
2659 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, the 22nd May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 26, Case No. 48, Chinch Bunder Cross Lane.

Building Street Nos. 82-86: 23-25: 108-112:, Case No. 167: 262:, 315:, 1st and 2nd Nowroji Hill Road.

SALE OF SALVAGE OF COTTON PRESSING PLANT DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER AT THE GOCULDASS CULLIANJI PRESS COY.'S PRESS AT VICTORIA BUNDER, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Underwriters Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will receive private offers at their Rooms for the purchase of the following cotton pressing plant, etc., salved from the late fire at the above Press up to TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant till 2 p.m. (S. T.), comprising:—

2 hydraulic baling compound press by Messrs. Nasmyth Willson and Co.

1 horizontal pumping engine with 12 pumps by Nasmyth Willson and Co.

1 high pressure non-condensing steam engine.

2 cotton openers.

1 lot shaftings, drums, pedestals, stools, &c.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid along with the offer.

The balance of the purchase money to be paid within four days and the goods to be removed away within four weeks from the date of the acceptance of the offer, failing which the goods will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the purchaser or purchasers holding him or them liable for all the loss and charges incurred thereby.

A sum of Rs. 1,500 to be paid as a deposit along with the balance of the purchase money by the purchaser which will be retained by the vendor and will be forfeited in case if he or they does or do not remove away the goods within the stipulated time.

The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Hormasjee Nasserwanjee Vakeel, and Valli Mohomed Dewjee, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor, the undermentioned very valuable landed property under the exercise of power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the house and stable standing thereon situate on the east side of the Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 525-86 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 567, New No. 2664, Old Survey No. 30, and New Survey No. 1683, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 1363 and 427, and Street Nos. 168, 165, 169 and 160, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the South by the house of Bapu Saju Naikin, and on or towards the North by the new Hanuman Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT FANASWADY OR RANBILL ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Hormasjee Nasserwanjee Vakeel, and Valli Mohomed Dewjee, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor, the undermentioned very valuable landed property under the exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the house standing thereon situate at Fanaswady or Ranbill Road, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 148, New No. 1343, Old Survey No. 335, and New Survey No. 338, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C. Ward Nos. 4709 and 4710, and Street Nos. 86 (1), and (2), and bounded on or towards the East by Fanaswady or Ranbill Road, on or towards the West by part formerly of Vasudeo Vithoba, and now of Gopaldas Zaoba, on or towards the North by the property of the late Vithoba Ganeshji and of Saraswatibai, widow of Vasantrao Prabhu, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Baizabai, widow of Harji Ramaji and now of Talaksey Dhanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 TONS BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Under instructions from Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Nensookdas Rampartab. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction. TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown of Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo (now occupied by them) at Clive Road (between Kalyen and Poona Street) opposite the Government Tobacco Depot, Wari Bunder, the following:—

75 Tons Brown Bold Linseed (packed in new bags) in separate lots of 25 tons each.

The lots will be sold at Railway Delivery terms.

A deposit of 90 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be taken within 3 days after the sale.

The above goods can be inspected at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the above place before the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT SEWREE IN THE BUNGALOW, NEAR THE MACKENZIE SAW MILLS, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, 1914, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow, near the Mackenzie Saw Mills, near the cemetery, at Sewree THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household drawing, dining and bed-room furniture of well known makers, such as dining table and chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, Chesterfield sofas, easy low and Curzon chairs, sweet-toned upright iron framed cottage piano by L. Halles and Co. of England, rich cabinets, corner cabinets, fancy and tiled teapoy, marble top tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, wall and table ornaments, side boards, dinner-waggons bookstands screens, single and double glass and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses palm stands, vases, jardineers, table and hanging lamps, chiffoniers, meat-safes, clothes baskets, easels, pictures, single and double bedsteads. Jost's fan, hatstand, rich glass crockery and platedware, one gent's cycle by Rudge Whitworth, etc.

The property of William Mitchell, Esq., of the Mackenzie Saw Mills, proceeded Home.

Catalogues are published and the goods is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE STOCK OF UP-TO-DATE STYLE AND DESIGN BOOTS AND SHOES OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS FOR LADY'S, GENT'S AND CHILDREN.

Under instructions from Mr. Tehilram Girdharidas, the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jehangir Burjorji Sanjana traded as Messrs. J. B. Sanjana (since become an Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop at Hornby Row in Fort next to Messrs. West End Watch Co., the undermentioned goods such as gentleman's brown, black, patent leather, white kid and canvas boots and shoes of up-to-date fashion and styles and lady's boots and shoes of bars and bows and other styles of brown, black, glazed kid, Rajavarakh, champagne and other delightful varieties, also children's shoes and boots, a lot of English slippers, one lot boot polishes and cream bottles, as well the furniture, &c., of the shop consisting of sofas, show-cases, chairs, mirrors, cupboards, shelves, copying press, tables, bookstands, typewriter, gas globes, and signboards and the electric fittings of the whole shop and a large lot of crockery and other sundry articles.

The same will be sold in small lots to suit the purchasers.

Goods will be on view 2 days before sale-day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,700 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the spot behind the Port Trust Revenue Office at Mody Bunder opposite Carnac Bunder bridge on account of the Insurance Company concerned, the undermentioned damaged cotton salved from the late fire at Wari Bunder in Messrs. Priar De Soane's godown.

About 2,700 bales early high class cotton Ellichpur, Nagpur, Jalna, Ballapur, Bengal, also extra special staple high class Bailhougal cotton.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1914.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 22ND MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the shop on New Queen's Road, opposite the Royal Opera House, by order of the owner who is leaving the station for Delhi; valuable fancy articles and made to order household furniture, suitable for presentations and house decorations comprising of electric chandeliers from 2 to 6 lights, alternate current electric fans, electric fittings, rich platedware by well-known makers, cases of mother-o-pearl, fish and fruit knives, egg stands, butter pots, centre pieces, velvet piled carpets, fancy flower vases, bronze electric hall figures, Japanese wall hangings, made to order, household furniture, venetian pier glasses, drawing room upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, writing tables, single and double door almyrahs, venetian pillar stands, palm stands, pot stands, handsome cabinets, glass door cupboards, corners, tiled teapoys, bronze figures, towel, horses, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 53, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture comprising of sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, drawing room upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, lathe machine with accessories, monument bicycle, rich engravings, table ornaments, flower vases, single and double bedsteads clothes and gown presses, bedroom, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rocking chairs, mirror doors, single and double almirahs, rich carpets, jardiniers, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of P. H. Adams, Esquire, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 21st May, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, by order of Messrs. Greeves Cotton & Co., sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1914, at their Sale Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following Mill Machinery manufactured by Messrs. Howard & Bullough, Ltd.

6 Roving Frames of 182 spindles each.
7 Twist Ring Frames of 348 spindles each.
9 Weft Ring Frames 368 spindles each.

Catalogue containing specifications may be obtained from the undersigned.

Machinery will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

Above Machinery has not been unpacked and is in cases as received from England.

The small part of the goods are lying in the Godown of the Vendors at Poona Street opposite Princes Docks and the greater part on the ground of the Bombay Port Trust at Frere Road, Mody Bunder North, near the entrance to the Ferry steamers.

The cases can be inspected at any time on or before the day of sale at the above premises.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can only be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st May, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Noor Mill's Godown, Elphinstone Road, by order of the Noor Mill and on account and risk of Vithaldas Bhawanidas:—

109 Bales each 500 lbs. Yarn No. 20½.
18 Bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 6½.
11 Bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 2/10.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 21st May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

"VENDERS-NOT-ALLOWED-TO-BID" SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, COLLARD AND COLLARD'S ENGLISH PIANO, IRON SAFES, ENGLISH CLOCKS, FLUET'S HAND HARMONIUM, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st May at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the first Floor No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, the very valuable, rich, artistic, handsome, Teak Black Wood and Mahogany Polished, household and office furniture, such as:—Panel Door almirahs, Marbel Topped Black-Wood Octagon Tables, Fancy Tile Teapoys, Card Tables, Square Tables, Writing Tables, Ladies Writing Tables, Fancy Cabinets, Reclining Back Folding Sofas, Blackwood Hatstands, Corner Cabinets, Rich Tapestry Lined Drawing Room suits of Sofas and Chairs, Easy Low Rocking & Office Chairs, Show Cases, Wall Brackets, Glass Screens, Fancy Blackwood Tapestry Lined Sofas, Folding Tables, Dressing Tables, Iron and Wooden Cots, Jardiniers, Fancy Toys, Phonographs with Records, Fluet's Hand Harmonium, Bicycles, Carpets, Office Clocks, Silver Watches, Bracelet Watches, Glassware, Crockeryware, Iron Safes, etc., etc. Being the surplus stock of a Cabinet Maker.

The above is on view.

P. S. The articles are sold entirely bonafidily and without having any reserve whatsoever on any of the lots. The purchasers thus always make bargains at our Auction Sales.

The property of another gentleman.

One very slightly used English Piano by Collard & Collard completely overhauled and lately tuned, original cost Rs. 1,200.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers, etc.

Bombay, 21st May, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Cinema at **6-30**; Variety at **10 p.m.**
Bombay's old favourite
Mr. DAN CLIFFORD
Late of Bandmann Opera Co.
Direct from England.
THE LYRICAL FOUR
MISS JESSIE WILTON
Miss PATTIE O'HANLON
What Happened to Mary. 2nd Part.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 PALACE OF VARIETIES **10.**
BANDMANN-RICKARD'S CIRCUIT.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.
"A Ripping Show—A Top-Hole Bill"
Last night of Present Programme.

FERRY CORWEY THE
FERRY CORWEY FUNNY
FERRY CORWEY MUSICAL
FERRY CORWEY CLOWN.

The World's Greatest HARP AND BANJO Combination — THE STAVORDALES

TO-MORROW FRIDAY
SELMA BRAATZ
The wonder of wonders.
SELMA BRAATZ
THE GREATEST LADY JUGGLER IN THE WORLD.
SELMA BRAATZ
Assisted by Madame Braatz.

Then we have an
ALL "STAR" BILL
OF EXCLUSIVE PICTURES

Book Now—PLAN AT ROSE & Co., Popular Prices.

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.

Italian Fencing.

Foil and sword fencing taught by an expert Italian instructor.

THE BEST EXERCISE. ALSO FOR LADIES.

TERMS MODERATE. APPLY:

M. CAVELETTI.

57, Watson annexe,
APOLLO BUNDER.

ANOTHER GREAT JUNGLE FILM.

"AMID RAGING BEASTS"

To-Night! AT THE To-Night

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

DID YOU SEE THAT GREAT FILM, "IN THE MIDST OF THE JUNGLE?" WELL, THIS IS SOME THING STILL BETTER.

Read what the Press says about it:—

"In many respects it is a wonderful picture. Lions, Tigers, Elephants, and an Ape, all play their part in this remarkable visualisation of jungle life, and in the course of 2,500 feet there are thrills and to spare.

EXCELLENT COMICS. A BRIGHT AND BREEZY PROGRAM ALL THROUGH.

Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Charni Road. **FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.** Tel No. 1271.

TO YOU

From May 20th to June 3rd
are the very last days that
ALASTOR
may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ROOM 338.
Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
All readings strictly confidential.
Terms to suit all classes.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

A CHARITY CONCERT

BY
The Baroness Grodecka
will be given
in aid of the stranded Variety Artistes
AT THE
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
On SATURDAY next May 23rd, at 9-30 p.m.
PROGRAMME.

Piano.....Polish Hymn.....C. Burow.
Song .....Alone for Ever.....Kotarbinski.
Song .....Spring Night.....Kotarbinski.
Song .....Lark Song.....Z. Noskowski.
Song .....Speak into Me.....N. Ruthowaki,
Russian Folk Songs.
Where Thou Art .....G. Szreder.
Sweet Love is Gone .....A. Lenina.
Troika .....P. Bulahowa.
Night Breeze in the Woods.....C. Gerdal.
Interval Part II.
Tango.....Dance Baroness Grodecka.
Polish folk songs and dance in Polish Peasant Dress.

Tickets Rs. 5 to be obtained at the Taj Mahal or at Messrs. Rose & Co., Fort.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 20TH MAY 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect except at Lahore and Delhi; day temperature is below normal at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana and normal or in excess in Sind. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded on the west Kathiawar coast and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para but drier at Neemuch and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in slight excess in Hyderabad and at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Isolated light showers have occurred in Malabar where some showers may again occur.

G. W. TALBOT,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Bombay, 20th May 1914.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY the 20th of May 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Gushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	100.0	75.0	46	..	11.55	0.60
Jask	91.4	76.5	85	..	4.54	0.47
Muskat	96.1	84.4	48	..	2.41	—1.29
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103	74.0	39	..	1.86	0.04
Rawalpindi	94	60.2	22	..	10.44	5.55
Lahore	101	71.0	41	..	5.62	1.44
Sirsa	104	71.4	36	..	3 01	0.68
Ambala	93.7	72.5	20	..	5.62	—0.62
Delhi	102	79.4	47	..	2.62	—0.00
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.7	77.8	33	..	1 40	—0.59
Mainpuri	106.8	75.6	26	..	3.37	0.70
Jhansi	109.4	78.5	16	..	1.82	—0.23
Cawnpore	106.4	79.2	30	..	3.67	0.89
Allahabad	109.4	78.8	16	..	3.56	1.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	111.1	75.8	57	..	2.45	1.07
Karachi	88.4	77.0	89	..	2.11	0.48
Ajmer	100.0	81.2	36	..	2.73	0.99
Jalpore	106.2	74.3	18	..	1.08	—0.79
Kotah	105.6	84.6	15	..	1.02	0 09
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.4	76.1	72	..	1.04	0. 6
Dwarka	88.0	80.0	79	..	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	85.1	75.5	88	..	0.11	—0.41
Rajkot	103.1	75.0	73	..	0.17	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	100.0	77.8	78	..	0.04	—0.75
Surat	99.9	73.2	53	..	0.04	—0.71
Ahmedabad	108.2	78.6	73	..	0.95	0.40
Deesa	108.6	78.3	62	..	0.19	—0.43
Neemuch	104.1	91.0	23	..	0.68	—0.33
Indore	104.9	77.1	43	..	1.65	0.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.9	73.5	34	..	8.02	4.94
Saugor	105.8	79.3	1	..	2.83	0.08
Hoshangabad	110.1	74.4	40	..	2.82	0.50
Khandwa	108.4	82.0	39	..	1.76	—0.09
Akola	110.5	83.7	29	..	2.10	—0.12
Amraoti	109.6	78.5	19	..	3.02	0.58
Nagpur	109.6	80.5	11	..	5.53	2.23
Chanda	110.7	79.0	17	..	6.50	2.75
Raipur	108.7	82.1	21	..	5.55	2.24
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.2	81.6	74	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	91 5	78.0	71	..	0.06	—0.80
Mormugao	91.4	80.9	71	..	0.38	—1.89
Karwar	90.4	80.9	74	..	0.20	—2.52
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	106.8	77.1	22	..	1.40	0.11
Ahmednagar	103.1	70.0	28	..	0.69	—1.15
Poona	98.4	70.5	48	..	0.21	—1.85
Sholapur	107.3	78.1	41	..	0.28	—2.29
Bijapur	106.0	76.5	52	..	0.44	—2.08
Belgaum	96.8	66.5	54	..	2.89	—2.07
Aurangabad	105.2	78.8	33	..	2.08	0.19
Nizamabad (Indur).	111.9	82.5	18	..	0.91	—2.07
Hyderabad	107.2	87.0	18	..	2.02	—1.60
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.8	79.6	74	..	2.60	—4.32
Calicut	90.9	78.8	83	..	8.31	—5.31
Cochin	90.9	75.9	71	0.16	13.43	—7.85
Colombo	88.2	78.1	83	..	43.33	—2.07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	101.6	83.7	71	..	2.75	—5.39
Nellary	104.8	82.0	40	..	1.40	—2.94
Cuddapha	108.7	79.8	49	..	5.59	—0.61
Madras	103.0	82.5	54	..	30.79	9.17
Bangalore	94.5	71.6	69	..	6.69	—1.26
Coimbatore	97.9	70.9	92	0.06	5.57	—3.39
Trichinopoly	102.5	71.1	63	0.05	12.52	0.47
Negapatam	100.3	78.9	82	..	54.91	23.5

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2 th May 1914 was 30 057 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

HOW GENERAL HUERTA ROSE.

The Mexican President owed his first advancement in life to an accident. He was the only Indian in a certain village who could read and write, and was consequently taken into the service of a general who wanted an amanuensis. The General took him with him to Mexico City, and procured him a nomination to a cadet-ship in the military school. Diaz employed him, though he was rather jealous of him and kept him in the background. Madero placed him on half-pay, and he went into business as a contractor for the supply of building materials; but his military services were needed, and he soon had to be recalled—just as he was on the point of becoming a partner in the exploitation of a marble quarry. Captain Burnside, the Military Attache of the United States, expressed a high opinion of his organising capacity.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.879
Temperature of Air	..degrees	83 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. degrees	78 6
Dew Point	..	76 0
Relative humidity of Air	..	0 729
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		3:8
Maximum temperature of Air	..degrees	92 2
Minimum do do	..	81.7
General direction of Wind from midnight to		midnight W.WNW
Movement of Wind do	miles	173
Fall of Rain	..inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	..	0.00
Do. do. year	..	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	..	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Date of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth in Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth in Sill.
	May	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft. in
W	20	m 8 51	24 8	20	m 2 14	18 6
		8 22 a	5 1		2 19 a	20 7
Th	21	m 9 32	25 5	21	m 2 49	17 11
		9 0 a	25		3 8 a	20 4
F	22	m 10 10	26 2	22	m 3 21	17 3
		9 37 a	5 5		3 46 a	20 1
S	23	m 10 46	26 11	23	m 3 53	15 8
		10 14 a	25 8		4 23 a	19 1
Sun	24	m 11 21	27 0	24	m 4 25	16 2
		10 51 a	25 9		5 0 a	19 8
M	25	m 11 55	28 0	25	m 4 57	15 10
		11 28 a	25 10		5 40 a	19 8
Tu	26	m		26	m 5 30	15 7
		0 29 a	28 3		6 28 a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 20	(Wednesd	Sunrise 6h.	3m.	Sunset 7h.	7m.
" 21	(Thursday,)	" 6h.	3m.	" 7h.	7m.
" 22	(Friday))	" 6h.	2m	" 7h.	8 m.
" 23	(Saturday)	" 6h.	2m.	" 7h.	8 m.
" 24	(Sunday)	" 6h.	2m.	" 7h.	9 m.
" 25	(Monday)	" 6h.	2m.	" 7h.	9 m.
" 26	(Tuesday)	" 6h.	2m.	" 7h.	9 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, May 25th 8h 4-3m. a.m.; First Quarter, June 1st 7h. 33-0m. p.m., Full Moon, 8th, 10h. 45-3m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 15th 7h 50.0 p.m.

MEXICO CITY SCENES.

WOMEN WARRIORS.

An interesting sketch of the people and the life to-day of Mexico City is given by the "Telegraph" correspondent, Senor Luigi Barzini.

For estimating a war with Mexico calculations, he says, should not be based on the forces fighting in the revolution, or upon the regular army, because the vast majority of the people remained perfectly indifferent to the internal political strifes, and the groups which fight in the revolution are very small in proportion to the country.

But in the war against the foreigner the whole of the nation seems ready to fight, and every Mexican is a warrior by instinct.

A new, immense, unforeseen army may arise, a singular organization of independent nuclei—sober, indefatigable, accustomed to war, relentless—who have no need of the usual army services.

To-day all the divisions of race and class have vanished, and in the face of the common danger Mexican society is reawakened with its old discipline, and behind the supreme Government, behind the "gente de razon," the Indian mass is moving.

The Indian multitudes who seemed to be brutal and ignorant, and whom the revolution was driving into wild anarchy, are now offering themselves as volunteers.

Above every collection of people arises the form of an orator. The Ministers must come out on the balconies of the Ministries and harangue the people who summon them. One hears references to Huerta in words of love, of passion, of adoration. His name provokes a shout of enthusiasm for the "Heart of Bronze"—as he is called—while the word Wilson caused an imemnse howl of "Muera le bestia rubia!" (Death to the blonde beast)—meaning the Americans.

There are even vast processions of women. They are workwomen and Indian women, whom the enthusiasm has touched, and who pass along singing grave strophes or crying "Guerra! Guerra!" Five thousand women have offered themselves for activo defence—and they are women who will stand in the trenches.

At every moment singular incidents occur, which arouse the violent and almost threatening good humour of the multitude. At one moment it is an individual who wraps his feet in two American flags, and thus treads them underfoot as he walks; at another moment a dog runs along with a little hat on his head and the Stars and Stripes attached to his tail. But the brief laugh of the crowd is touched with serious emotion.

The "Chronicle" correspondent declares that mob law rules in the capital, and that Americans have been insulted, and were obliged to hide from the angry crowds.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT
ENTIRELY,
"M. MOSHKA'S"
HAIR DRESSING SALOONS
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KAVARANA BUILDING.
HORNBY ROAD,
and
Mahommedi Mahal, Dhobie Talao.

Gentlemen will receive every attention a the hands of experienced European Hair-Dressers.

Electric Brushes, Fans, and all modern conveniences.

STERILIZED IMPLEMENTS USED.

Razor Grinding and Setting a Speciality

Perfumery, Soaps, Shaving Requisites of every description obtainable.
POPULAR PRICES.

SUFFER NOT A MINUTE LONGER! Dr. STORR'S Kephaldol a real remedy at last

Sure, safe and prompt in action. Last year in different countries over 40,000 Doctors prescribed

Kepha do

with great success in cases of
NEURALGIA LUMBAGO
NEURITIS INFLUENZA
SCIATICA HEADACHE
RHEUMATISM AND ALL NERVOUS PAINS

Kephaldol

is also recognised unanimously as an excellent remedy against
MALARIA AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS.
It reduces high temperature to normal within one hour. Where everything fails, Kephaldol will bring instant relief.
Even where the heart is weak, Kephaldol may be taken with full confidence
DON'T TAKE RISKS—KEPHALDOL CURES.
Kephaldol may be obtained in two sizes from all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 respectively; also from Treacher & Co. Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay: Kemp & Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay: Thomson & Taylor, Hornby Road, Bombay; or or direct from
KEPHALDOL LTD., 15, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Complete directions in English and all Vernacular languages are supplied with each package

Use "The Amulet"
Glare Protector. For Cool Clear Vision.
(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)
With neutral tinted Lenses.
Price With Rs.6 Case

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW
Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
" Raysophyll " " " " Rs. 15
Saves a host of troubles.
SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
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Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras, Rangoon.
Head Offices:—
67 & 69 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Bstall.

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition, nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored. These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 8, 6 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid Market

A RARE NOVELTY AND A PRICELESS JEWEL

Purans describe it as an omen of good luck and fortune to the Happy Possessor:

THE COCOANUT PEARL

Scarce 3 to 4 finds in the whole world out of the cocoanut. About 8 carats. Rs. **10,000** or offers.

PESTONJI HORMUSJI
SANVORDEM, W. I. P. Ry.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 19th.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 75 plus 1.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.18½plus 1
Rentes 3 % 86½–½
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.50½ plus 1
Bar Silver Spot 26⅝–½
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 26 11.16–½
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by India selling.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. ½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..2 15.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 3½unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9
Interest day to day loans .. 2½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. 2½unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports .. 11,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 14,000
„ „ to Continent 3,000
Futures at New York July .. 12.55—2
Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.08unchgd.
Declined owing to foreign selling and advanced on bullish private crop reports.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.50—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13⅜unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans July .. 13.04plus 1
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.15 plus5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88⅝plus ½
Silver Commercial Bars 58–½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 12th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
„ Sales of East India	..	100
„ Imports	..	12,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Fair demand easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures barely steady
Tone of Manchester Market steady with a fair demand

Mid. Americans		7.53—2
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.25unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	12.52 — 5
	Oct.	12.03 „ 5
New York Official noon call	July	12.50 „ 5
	Oct.	12.01 „ 7
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	July	12.97 „ 6
	Oct.	12.06 „ 4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.J.	7.13ungd.
J.J.	6.98 „
J.A.	6.95 — 1
A.S.	6.80ungd.
S.O.	6.59 — 1
O.N.	6.50ungd.
N.D.	6.43 — 1
D.J.	6.41 „ 1
J.F.	6.41 „ 1
F.M.	6.41 „ 1

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading 7.8½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs. 8-2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range 2.8½
White Mills 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 green ends 2.0¾
White Shirtings 32.33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500.
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif. 2.10½
40's Bannermills Twist 11⅜
Geo. Mayalls Yarns 11⅜
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool .. 5¾
Buyers or sellers .. .. .. Sellers
Months .. .. May June.
Water Twist American 30's 10¾
„ „ „ 40's 11¾
Mule „ „ 40's 11½
„ „ „ 50's 13½
„ „ „ 60's 15
„ „ Egyptian 40's 16⅛
„ „ „ 50's 16⅝
„ „ „ 60's 17⅝
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" Firm but without activity.
Tone "Cloths" Fair Demand prices steady.
Weft American 54's .. .. } Mutilated.
Weft Egyptian 80's .. .. }
Tone "Yarns" .. ..strong.
Weft Egyptian 32's 12½
Twist 32's W.T.C. 10⅜
„ 32's B. 10¾
„ 36's W.T.C. 10⅞
„ 36's B. 11⅛
„ 42's 1

„ American 60's		14½
„ Egyptian 60's		16⅜
„ „ 80's		20½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 19th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London Buyers unchanged 38
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; Hull sellers Quiet unch'd 38 plus ½
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. nominal May June Quiet 34¼
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.
South Australian nominal.
New South Wales sellers May-June; 37½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk value unchanged 55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May- une; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers firm 51½ plus ¼
Linseed Calcutta May-June, London, done firm 49 plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers firm 45½ plus ¼
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull sellers firmer £6-4-6 plus 1s

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.R. £63¾ plus ¼
Copper Braziers unchanged £77½
Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11-3
Arrivals:—"Penrose," "City of Lahore" "Gablonz", "Rubonia"

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; firm but only small biz doing 12.9½ plus ¼
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; nothing doing 12.1½plus½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May; 9.6½–¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9.8½–¼
Tone.—Quiet slightly easier
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; very steady, moderate biz 13.6 plus 1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. Crop finished.
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.5½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.6½
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.8½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; very quiet-prices steady value unchanged 1 .9½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers firm 2.10pl.½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 19th May 1914.

IMPORT OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The Market remains quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. There is still very little business doing either way.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s d.
T. T. ready	..1 3 15-16
D D. mail	..1 3 31-32
T T. forward. Sept. ..	..1 4
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4 1-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4 5-32
„ „ forward, July ..	..1 4 3-16
„ „ 6 m-s ready ..	..1 4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	169¾
Marks „ „	138¼
60 days Hongkong	142
„ „ Shanghai.	190¾
„ „ Japan	150¼

BULLION.

Bar silver in London dropped 1/4d. both for ready and forward, the rates being 26 5/8 and 26 11/16 erspectively. The fall was due to India selling. The Local Market opened easier at 77—13 for the settlement and has fluctuated slightly during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote —	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (sum dutv) ready	77	14	0
1st Settlement	77	14	0
2nd Settlement	77	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 18th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	55*	61,5219
B. B & C. I. Railway	65	78,068

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood firm to-day and an advance of about an anna was noticed in quotations during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-11-6 gradually improved and touched Rs. 95-13 (sellers) at which rate the Market closed for the 29th May delivery. The rate for the next settlement stood about annas three in.

Ready paper was in demand at Rs. 96-4 (clean pieces.)

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day with a slight easy tone.

David stood at Rs. 492½ and Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 457½.

Madhavji dropped to Rs. 1,032½ for June New City of Bombay Shares changed hands at Rs. 1,000.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,050 to 1,057½ Colaba stood firm at Rs. 1,425.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares moved up to Rs. 912½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares were in demand at Rs. 1,065.

Shivrajpoors dropped to Rs. 19½ Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 79 and Deferred at Rs. 144.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 230 for June.

In Press Shares New Mofussils changed hands at Rs. 855.

Bombay Merchants' Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 8.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co: (Liverpool):—Market opened active but nervous with general long liquidation chiefly near positions. Smaller Market during the afternoon, less long liquidation. Crop prospects favourable with the exception of Texas where the crop accounts are poor. Undertone uncertain." (New York): Dull Market; little cotton for sale. Market advanced at the close on local traders buying and some buying by spinners." (Weather): The Weekly Government Weather Report states:—"Over entire cotton belt growth has made little progress during the week owing to cold nights and lack of moisture. Over Eastern portion of the belt growth retarded and germination delayed, but crop is well cultivated. Over Western portion weather is too cold. Heavy rains in Texas and Oklahoma delaying planting and preventing cultivation, latter badly needed. Crop is late generally; planting incomplete in North Texas. Considerable replanting necessary in Texas."

Gruning: "Market has a good undertone and would have been better but for bulls realizing to secure profits."

Private: "With the lights before us we advise sales July."

Hornby Hemelryk: (1) "New York Commercial says that acreage under cotton is more than last year by 3-6 per cent. Total 38,720,000 acres. Summary condition good."

Hornby Hemelryk: (2). "The United States Weather Bureau reports crop being damaged by wet, cold weather in Western Belt, and dry, cold weather in Eastern Belt."

After declining about 7 points early in the day the American Markets closed steadier, New York recovering the decline in October and bring 2 points down for July, while New Orleans was 1 and 5 points higher for July and October respectively. It is difficult to understand how the "New York Commercial" arrives at a total of 38,720,000 acres on an increase of 3-6 per cent. It is certainly not based on last year's Bureau acreage, unless that has been revised lately Last year this journal estimated an increase of 6.9 per cent in the acrage, against 2-5 according to the Bureau.

The Local Market opened quiet and practically unchanged from yesterday's close. There has been little enquiry for forward delivery but prices have kept steady during the day and close as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate and holders are willing to sell at current rates.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	..	..	214	..	Jan. 1915
M. G. Bengals	..	..	204	.. ..	May
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..	..	200	..	..	„
M.G. Khandelsh ..	..	205	195	..	„
M.G. Hinguughat Wardha ..	..	251	..	..	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	..	248	..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl	..	238	..	..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum .. Poolgaum	..	230	..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	..	215	..	..	„
Do. ..	..	246	..	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Amraoti	..	220	..	..	May
M.G. Broach	..	270	..	..	„
Do.	..	..	..	254	March 1915
M.G. Muttia	..	201	189	..	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	253	„
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	251	„
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	246	„
M.G. Compta	..	..	..	289	„
M.G. Mirai	..	..	..	277	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	3,00

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.16plus £
J.J.	7.01 „ 3
J.A.	6.98 „ 3
A.S.	6.83 „ 3
S.O.	6.63 „ 4
O.N.	6.53 „ 3
N.D.	6.46 „ 3
D.J.	6.44 „ 3
J.F.	6.44 „ 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	6	0	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	6	0	0	„
White De i, May	6	½	3	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	2	6	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	6	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	11	6	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	15	6	R. T.

Teeloseed:—The Market is quiet,

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.
35 % Bold White.....	55	0	0
Black Kutni	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold	47	8	0	
Small	46	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
July August	7	4	0	R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	6	0	B. T.
May	11	0	0	R. T.

Oatsonseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	34	0	0
Forward	7	0	0 R. T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.
Berar	24	4	0
Guzerat	23	12	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m yesterday

Cotton	14,482 Bales.
Wheat	12.584 Cwts.
Linseed	22,221 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	6,685 „
Gingellyseed	1,247 „
Poppyseed	3,134 „
Groundnuts	2,814 „
Castorseed	7,358 „
Rice	3,803 „
Myrabolams	20,588 „
Cottonseed	44,973 „
Mowraseed	Nil. „
Gram	2,083 „
Jowar	11,512 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	188 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Calcutta Share Market was without animation to-day. The transactions included:—

Coal.—Bhuskajuri 18½, Baraboni 13½, Burra Dhemo 9, Gopalichuck 8½, Kosoonda Nyadee 21½, South Govindpore 8 7/8, Setarampore 11½, Union 11.

Jute,—Northbrook (pref) 108.

Miscellaneous,—Port Shipping 16.

"THE MOST FAMOUS RAILWAY STATION"

This is what Mr. Basil Mercer, in the May "Railway Magazine," calls Euston, and in an interesting article he notices several features of the building. The Great Hall, built by Philip Hardwick, forms a unique example of railway station waiting-room accommodation, at any rate on a British railway. It is a noble building, 137ft. long, 62ft. wide, and 62ft. in height, and possesses a flat panelled ceiling, said to be the largest of the kind in the world, and copied from the celebrated roof of St. Paul's-Outside-the-Walls, at Rome. At the north end of the hall there is a statue of George Stephenson, and behind this is the beautiful staircase leading to the Board Room and Shareholders' Meeting Room. A gallery round the hall gives access to various offices.

THE PLATFORMS AND WAITING-ROOMS.

There are now fifteen platforms at Euston. In view of the large area covered one might expect that there would be more than this, seeing that Liverpool-street has eighteen and the new Waterloo twenty, but it must not be forgotten that the traffic handled at Euston is essentially different from that dealt with at the other two termini mentioned, both having a very large proportion of suburban trains, while Euston is more particularly a terminus for long distance passengers. The waiting-rooms at Euston have been greatly improved in recent years. Bathrooms are provided on No. 6 platform, a feature that is but rarely found at a railway station.

THE STAFF AND STATIONMASTER.

Many other interesting facts are mentioned by Mr. Mercer. The clerical staff numbers about 1,200. The uniform staff necessary for performing the station work is very large—about 520 men. The present stationmaster of Euston is Mr. Joseph Jones, who, like many other responsible officials, has worked his way up to the "blue-ribbon" among stationmasters on the London and North-Western Railway. Starting his career at Rhyl, he has occupied various positions of responsibility. He has been stationmaster at Whitchurch (Salop), Northampton, and Holyhead, leaving the last-mentioned to take up his present office in London, "where his marked business ability and genial urbanity have won him many friends."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 20th.

S.S. Habsbury	Huber	Trieste May 5
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi May 18

DEPARTURES.

May 20th.

S.S. Delta	Lemare	Shanghai etc.
S.S. Blake	Hill	Calcutta
S.S. Ocean	Christiansen	Do
S.S. Marienbad	Bednarz	Trieste via Karachi
H. M. S. Sphinx	Todd	Persian Gulf
H. M. S Mashona	Vinables	Do.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Corsinia	Premuda	Manchester and Dunkirk
S. S. Barpeta	Minett	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S. S. Bandra	Maude	Busreh via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Salsette	for Aden
„	Habsburg	for Trieste etc.

* To arrive.

S. S. Habsburg:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Habsburg, 2,395 tons, Captain R. Huber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, which port she had left on May 5, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on May 18, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Delta:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain W. R. Leamare, sailed yesterday for Shanghai etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Marienbad:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Marienbad, 4,741 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, sailed yesterday for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain T. Christiansen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain H. J. Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Corsinia:—The steamer Corsinia, 2,687 tons, Captain M. Premuda, will sail to-day for Manchester and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain H. F. Minett, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bandra, 1,879 tons, Captain H. Maude, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chanda arrived Antwerp on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

S. S. Arcadia:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Africa arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 19th instant.

P. DOCK.

Wednesday May 20th, 1914.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
B Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
C & H. Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K
D & E Lhupa	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
F City of Lucknow	Scobie	K. N. & Co
H President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
Schildturm	Steinerl	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Tauyahl	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
M. Lawoo	Wheeler	J. M. K
N Greenbank	Pettlam	W. & A. G. & Co
O Silverdale	Mc. Leod	D. N. & Sons
P Solfels	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Penang Maru	Murizumi	N. Y. K.
2 Elysia	Maclean	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Dan of Ewnie	White	K. N. & Co
4 Clan Macneil	Gunn	J. M. & Co
5 Penhallow	Home	Hill Son & Thomas
6 Keeling	Machenzil	K. N. & Co
7, Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
8 Mavraise	Salvo	J. M. & Co
9 Corsinia	Premuda	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co
12&13 Kalimba	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
15 Logican	Yeates	K. N. & Co
16 Barpeta	Alton	M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Macedonia	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6 Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Budris	Mathews	Arab Steamer.

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa	Manlea	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams T.	Jeewandas Co
Baron Cowdor	Caskie	W. & A G. & Co
Beabrook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Maude	M. M. & Co
Chadvara	Moxley	M M & Co
Ferrara	Feathern	S. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtena	T. M. & Co
Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Cullener	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N Co
Maisy Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
Orange River	Andrews	T. M. & Co
Pentakota	Stewart	M.M. & Co
Quilca	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Rikard Nordcrok	Hunn	F. F. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Saint Michel	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Snocostri
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Wachtfels	Hupers	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 24 bales wool, N. Oomanand, 19 bales wool, C. Totalal, 70 bales wool B. Harbham, 21 bales wool, M. Oomersi, 1 bale wool, B. Purushotum, 260 bales cotton, Volkart Bros., 48 cwts. migar seed, P. Asoo.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia (s) 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 1,950 cwts. myrabollums, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia (s) 10 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein

FOR OPORTO.

Elysia (s) 200 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow (s) 200 bales hemp, C. Peeras and Co., 20 bales cotton, Shroff and Cooper, 400 cwts. myrabollums, Puleo and Co., 79 cwts. rubber tyres, R. M. Jassawalla.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lucknow (s) 2,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwts. linseed L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia (s) 20 bales hemp, R. Naranji 100 bales hemp, H. Govindjee.

FOR HULL.

Clan Macneil (s) 3,326 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co., 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Sanday and Co.

Clenso (s) 10,000 cwts cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Clenso (s) 220 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR BERGEN.

Clenso (s) 70 bales hemp, D. M. Doongajee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Silverdale (s) 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., 1,010 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 1,200 tons manganese ore, Shroderswidt and Co., 4,000 cwts. wheat, 980 cwts. linseed, 10,157 cwts. ground nuts, 1,000 castor seed, 500 cwts. rape seed, and 8,877 cwts teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Silverdale (s) 582 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Silverdale (s) 125 tons old iron, S. Allybhai, 60 tons old iron scraps, N. Fatehally and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Corsenia (s) 233 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 342 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwts. poppy seed and 1,380 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

Greenbank (s) 5,803 cwts. cotton seed, Rall Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Logican (s) 330 bales cotton, The National Financing and Commission Corporation, 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co., 330 bales cotton, Prier De Saone and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Logical (s) 250 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co., 43 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co., 2,100 cwts. myrabollums, P. Mathuradas, 550 bales cotton, W. Wolf, Sons and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra (s) 1,100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co., 1,500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co., 1.000 tons manganese ore. The Shivrajpur Syndicate, 1,293 cwts crushed bones J. Livingstone and Co., 9,042 cwts myrabollums, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Den of Ewino (s) 124 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 220 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co., 6 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 1,500 cwts linseed and 1,600 cwts groundnuts, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR HULL.

Den of Ewino (s) 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Childturm (s) 2,000 cwts. bone meal and 4.000 cwts. crushed bones, E. C. Nanji, 345 bales cotton waste, 55 bales cotton fly and 55 bales cotton picking, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Pevhallows (s) 400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels (s) 1,448 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 115 cwts. myrabollums, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Solfels (s) 220 bales cotton, E. Mody and Co., 2,058 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 730 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co., 221 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Solfels (s) 229 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Haveraise (s) 4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 2,500 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FUIME.

Habsburg (s) 115 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Habsburg (s) 1,125 cwts. till seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg (s) 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg (s) 1,585 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 2,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 174 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ASAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 25 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru (s) 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co., 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKSHAMA.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, M. M. Essabhoy.

IMPORTS.

May 20, 1914.

S. S. Habsburg from Trieste Agent A. L. S. N. Co., 41 cases aniline colours, 73 cases glass beads, 624 cases glass plates, 1515 cases glass bangles, 115 cases H. glass, 110 cases 518 barrels nails, 3 cases essential oil, 20 cases 502 bags paper, 13 bags printing paper, 99 cases soap, 18 cases toilet soap, 57 bags 3 cases cotton yarn, 4 cases cotton thread, 124 cases cotton goods, 34 cases woollen goods, 1 case cotton and silk goods, 125 bags sugar, 1 parcel gold coin, 10 cases silver coin.

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(1) GETTING ON. A book replete with Messages of Inspiration for every reader.
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Re. 1-0 each (Postage extra)

BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY

Picket Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Colaba Fires Inquiry Committee Meeting, Secretariat 8 a.m.

Bombay Appellate Court, Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 22.

English Mail steamer Salsette due, 6 a.m.

SUNDAY, May 24.

Empire Day Celebration by Bombay Hindus, Javerbagh, Kalbadevi Road, 9 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON.—May 7th, at Clovelly, Coonoor, the wife of Major J. P. Cameron, I.M.S., of a daughter.

WATERHOUSE.—May 5th, at The Hermitage, Whitburn, England, the wife of R. G. Waterhouse, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE.—At Mahableshwar, on the 16th May, Peter Baillie, M.B., Ch. M., United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Jalna, Nizam's Dominions.

DEACK.—At Mahableshwar, on the 16th May, James Hunter Deack, M.A., B. Sc., Professor of Physics, Wilson College, Bombay.

YOUNG.—May 7th, at her residence, 23, Sooterkin's Lane, Alice, the beloved wife of Donald Joseph Young, of Messrs. John King and Co., Howrah, aged 36 years.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-5
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mhamad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujrat Mail	7-30	21-30
Surat Express	6-45	21-45

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Major J. W. Hawes

Regimental Orders by V. D. Commanding, Bombay, May 20.

Monday 21st May

178. Signalling Class.—Thurs ill parade at 1914; The Signalling Class w xt the 21st Head Quarters on Thursday ne. A., May 1914, at 6-45 p.m.

R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. ery. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artil.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

May 21.

347. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—Friday 22nd, "F" Coy. Class Firing (Medical Students) Saturday 23rd, "C" Coy. Class Firing. Afternoon "G" Coy. Class Firing by 2-50 p.m. Train.

Sunday 24th, Binning Shield Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

348. Bugle Band.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

349. Arms.—All taken away from the Ranges by members must b signed for. Those in possession of arms so taken will return them to Headquarters without delay.

350. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company.—

No. 7722 Vol. P. Stuhre.
No. 7723 Vol. H. E. Mallandaine.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry, Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March ....."Steadfast and True" .....Teike.
Overture ....."Cagliostro" .....Adam.
Valse ....."Luna" .....Lincke.
Suite ....."Scenes Pittoresque" .....Massenet.
(1) March, (2) Air de Ballet (3) Angelus, (4) Fete Boheme."
Song (Cornet Solo) ....."Rose in the Bud" Dorothy Forster.
Selection ....."The Pearl Girl" .....Talbot.
One Step ....."The Dodo Dawdle" .....Dunkels.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the passengers booked to proceed to Europe by the mail steamer Salsette on Saturday:—

Mr J H Cockburn-Mercer, Dr F J Day, Col W M Ellis, Mr R M Fergus, Mr and Mrs E E Francis, Mr G M Hossack, Mr O G Owen Mr C W Beadel, Lt Col C C Luard, Rev G G Macpherson, Mr G W Murphy, Mr H R Plowden, Capt H L & Mrs Randall, Mr F R R Rudman, Mr A Slater, Mr Theo Westmann, Mr Chas R Hogg, Mr R D Sethna, Mr A J Richie, Mr H P Brown, Hon Mr Justice S L Batchelor I.C.S. Capt P C R Dodd, Mr Barrie, Mr J Zobel, Mr H S Tozer, Col J Crimmin.

A LECTURE.

Dr. E. L. Getsinger will deliver to-day at 6-30 p.m., a lecture on "Vibrations: Physical and Spiritual" at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21 Hornby Road, Fort.)

SUICIDE IN A LIBRARY.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the Dhunjibhoy F. Patel School and Library in Ardeshir Dady Street, a Hindu named Balu, employed as a peon in the school, was found hanging by a rope suspended from a beam in the second story of the Library building. He was immediately taken down, but was found dead.

An inquest was held by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Acting Coroner, at the Morgue, in the evening when a verdict of suicide was returned.

BODY FLOATING IN THE SEA.

A police sepoy on duty at Kennedy Sea Face on Tuesday night saw something floating in the sea behind Marine Lines Station, and on inspection found that it was the body of a Bunia aged thirty, and dressed in a clean shirt and collar. The body was removed to the morgue and an inquest held, an open verdict being recorded The body has been kept in the refrigeration at the Morgue pending identification.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Only 15 attacks and 12 deaths from plague were reported in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, out of a total mortality of 84 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of last year was 119 and in 1912, it was 132. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Umarkhadi 5, Byculla 2, Mandvi 1, Market 1, Walkeshwar 1, 2nd Nagpada 1, Tardeo 1, Sewri 1, Mahim 1 and Worli 1. There were also reported 3 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox and 1 attack and 1 death from cholera, in the above period. The total number of rats caught on Tuesday by the municipal rat-catchers was 1.318 odd, of which 63 were found to be plague-infected. A Ward contributed 7 of these latter, B Ward 16, C Ward 30, D Ward 1, E Ward 6, F Ward 1 and G Ward 2.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THANA DISTRICT HEAD-QUARTERS.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Government have recently published a pamphlet on the proposed transfer of the Thana District head-quarters, and intimated that any person or body interested is at liberty to send representations to the Collector of Thana for transmission to Government up to 30th June 1914. On re-consideration Government have been pleased to extend this period by one month up to 31st July 1914, so as to permit a complete ventilation of the question.

Government also wish it to be widely known that a proposal to establish a separate District Court for the Kolaba District is under consideration, and will shortly be submitted for the approval of higher authority. If this proposal is sanctioned, it is obvious that the inhabitants of the Kolaba District, who at present are under the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Court of Thana, will be in no way affected by the transfer of that Court from Thana Town.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

The decision of a Pennsylvania judge that Sunday newspapers are illegal under the "blue laws" of 1793 in the State which has for its capital "the city of brotherly love," would strike terror into the hearts of millions if it were made applicable to this country, says the "Westminster Gazette." There have been various journalistic phenomena of recent years, but few more remarkable than the wonderful development of the Sunday paper within the last three decades, and that not only in London, but in some great provincial centres. In late Georgian and early Victorian times it was a term of deep reproach, it was George having personally the Fourth for a branch of the Press keenest distas is character with the most which attacked As a consequence passionate persiste ed ill-repute Sunday of this not undesery water from which papers fell into a back in recent times they have been extracted oprietors disby the shrewd among their p fact that covering the apparently obvious d maintwhat their particular public wante was ly in a newspaper was news. That th was not always of the highest intellectual cla was not their concern; but, given plenty of sporting and police "intelligence" there was ensured a large and steady sale. As a result such papers have "boomed" into vast circulations. A score of years since the attainment of the sale of a million weekly was hailed as something well-nigh miraculous; to-day two millions and a half passes without surprise, and Pennsylvania would stand appalled at the figure.

YOUR HOPE-TO-BE WIFE.

Mr. Aaron Rodgers, eighty-five an old-age pensioner, of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, whose wife died six months ago, aged eighty, asked the guardians to find him a third wife, and he has been inundated with letters from candidates. One letter from Horsham, Sussex, said:

"I see you are in want of a wife. If you do want one, choose her in the morning early. I too am just wanting a husband. Your age would just suit me. I am seventy nine. I could manage to look after yo nicely. I don't mind if you drink a little and smoke, as I like a glass now and again. I have an old-age pension, so with your little bit we could scratch along.—Your loving hope-to-be wife."

The Dacca "Herald's" Habiganj correspondent writes:—A certain Zemindar of Habigaj having no better occupation to employ his time went all the way to Silchar and related to the Hon'ble Babu Kamini Kumar Chanda as also to some members of the relief committee at Silchar that stress of famine in his village was so very great that a few persons had actually died of starvation. The report, anyhow reached the ears of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, who ordered for an immediate enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet. It has now transpired that there were only two deaths recently and they were due to long standing diseases. The Deputy Commissioner was so much enraged at the conduct of the Zemindar that he refused to take tea that was offered him.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A GERMAN VAGRANT.

Brunco Lettman, a German, was placed before Mr. B. N. Athavle, atg. Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon and charged by Sergant Davison with having no visible means of subsistence. The accused was declared a vagrant, and ordered by his Worship to be sent to the Workhouse.

ARREST OF A CLERK.

The police have arrested Nowroji Sorabji Chesson, who was wanted on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of about Rs. 2,500, preferred by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, with whom accused had served as a clerk. He was arrested at Nana Shunker's Wady.

The accused was produced before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday, when a remand to the 22nd instant was granted.

In connection with this case, Inspector Fuller charged Ardeshir Jewanji Kola with obstructing the apprehension of an accused. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended, and asked for a posteponement. The accused was released on bail of Rs. 250 and the hearing postponed to the 25th instant.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Sonabai P. Patel filed information charging Mr. Sorabji Dhunjibhoy Dadysett, with defamation, and notice was issued on the accused to show cause why process should not be issued against him. Mr. B. T. Desai appeared for the complainant, and Mr. P. N. Godinho for the respondent, while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. P. Patel, the husband of the complainant.

The charge was based on a statement made by the accused as a witness in a Small Cause Court suit against Mr. D. C. Jussawala, who lived in the same building as Mrs. Patel. The accused had there stated that the complainant and Dr. Motiwala occupied one room.

Mr. Godinho for the accused pleaded that the statement was made in Court, where the accused as a witness was compelled to speak the truth, and was protected under section 132 of the Evidence Act. The respondent had no objection to the notice being treated as a summons.

Mr. Desai contended that had the accused refused to answer the question and been compelled to do so by the Court, he would have been protected by the section. The statement was voluntary, irrelevant, and malacious.

The hearing was adjourned.

SEWING MACHINE COLLECTOR SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Chapman charged Horshan Hormasji Pantaki with criminal branch of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 235 collected from different customers of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Mr. B. I. Dhondi defended.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused had made certain collections between the 1st and 15th of April, and then absented himself. He was sent for and questioned, but as he could not give a satisfactory account, a charge was lodged against him.

Mr. Dhondi, on behalf of the accused, pleaded guilty. He said the accused was of weak intellect, that he was at one time an intimate of the Lunatic Asylum, and that he was subject to epileptic first. The accused was a tool in the hands of a designing Hindu and a woman, who had taken the money, and secured his furniture on an alleged bogus deed of transfer. He asked his Worship to take these circumstances into account and deal leniently with the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 350, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A NURSE.

At the Mazagon Police Ccourt, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sutton charged Dowlat Deputy Ins ndu, with stealing a purse Pandoo, a H reign and two gold signet containing a sov valued at Rs. 46-6, the rings, collectively phy, a nurse. property of Miss Mu aged as a governess

Miss Murphy was eng to Mrs. Manekji Doctor, and the accused was a *hamal* in the house. On the 15th instant, it was alleged, the purse was missed and the accused simultaneously left the service and disappeared. The police were informed, and succeeded in tracing him to his village whither he had absconded. He produced the rings which were identified by Adric Freres, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Doctor.

The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athovle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj charged a Mahomedan named Abdul Gafoor Abdul Karim with theft from a building of property in the shape of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 150, belonging to Kassam Ali Khan.

The complainant is the proprietor of a glass factory and resides at Duncan Road, Byculla. On Tuesday night he retired to rest at 1 p.m., leaving the door of his house open on account of the heat. The next morning, when he works, he missed the property and reported the matter to the police. Narayan Babaji, a police sepoy, on duty at Ripon Road, arrested the accused on suspicion with the property in his possession. The accused was taken to the complainant, who identified the property as belonging to him. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE EVIDENCE ACT.

WHEN ARE ACCUSEDS' CONFESSIONS ADMISSABLE?

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Asaria Jivraj, a Bania clerk in the employ of Bhagwandas Bhivsaji cotton merchant, with criminal breach of trust in respect of nine *kabalas or* documents. Messrs. S. B. Kapadia C. N. Kanuga and K. F. Nariman, appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. N. N. Saher and Chhatrapati, pleaders defended.

The case for the prosecution was that a certain up-country firm had entered into twenty-seven contracts with the complainants' firm, and on account of the falling off of prices of cotton bales before the Colaba fires started, the up-country firm became liable to the complainant to the extent of from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 on account of differences. It is alleged that Chapsi and Tokersey, agents of the up-country firm, won over the accused and got him to steal nine of the documents relating to the *kabala's* from the complainant's shop, which the accused did, and got Rs. 200 in consideration. On the complainant asking the agents of the up-country firm to make good the differences, the agents declined to do so unless the documents were produced. The complainant, on looking for the documents, found them missing. The accused was questioned, and he admitted to the police the facts of the case as alleged above and handed over the Rs. 200, which he had received from the agents.

When the case came on for hearing the accused denied all knowledge.

The point of law was then argued whether a confession made by an accused person to the police was admissable under the Evidence Act.

His Worship made the following order:—

Two points have been reserved for decision, firstly, the admissibility of the alleged confession of the accused to the complainant; secondly, whether a statement made by the accused to the police that he had sold the missing agreements and deposited the money with the witness is admissible under section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, in view of the fact that the statement led up to the discovery of the fact that money had been deposited with the witness, I hold the confession made to the complainant is admissible under section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act. In my opinion the cases relied on by the defence, viz., 9, Bombay H.C.R., page 358, and 10, Calcutta 775, show that it would be wrong to admit the confession in view of the language used by complainant to accused.

As regards the second point the authorities 6 Allahabad 509, 11 Calcutta 635, 12 Madras 153, and 14 Bombay 260, show that not one word more is admissible than is necessary. When stolen property, for instance, is recovered the statement "I deposited with X" would be admissible but not "I stole and deposited with X."

In the present case, however, the property produced is not the property the subject of the charge and if the prosecution were restricted to proving a statement by accused "I deposited the money with X" there would be nothing whether to connect the statement or the money produced by X with the present case.

It is clear that if the accused had said "I sold or delivered the documents to Y, and in consequence of that statement the documents had been discovered with Y, the statement would have been admissible.

The statement would also have been admissible, I think, if in consequence thereof, the documents had been discovered with some other person to whom Y had transferred them.

I am similarly of opinion that the statement is admissible in view of the fact that the alleged consideration for the delivery of the documents to Y has been found with a person in consequence of a statement made by the accused.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BANK MANAGER DUPED.

RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT FOR TWO SWINDLERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, gave his decision in the case in which Inspector Fuller charged Nurmahomed Mussa, a Mahomedan, and Teckchand Gopaldas, proprietor of the Kashmir Hotel, with cheating Rukhmatrai Khemchand, manager of the Sind and Baluchistan Bank in respect of Rs. 3,000, and with abetting each other in the commission of the said offence.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. Kanuga and Mr. Godhino, pleaders, defended.

The allegations of the complainant in this case were that the first accused introduced to him the second accused as a respectable merchant commanding large credit, and on the strength of those representations he advanced to the first accused Rs. 300 on promissory notes. Subsequently he found that the reprentations were false in that the first accused had no such credit as had been represented to him. He further ascertained that the second accused himself had benefitted by the transaction.

Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, or in default six months' further imprisonment.

WATER MAIN ACCIDENT.

DAMAGED VALVE CAUSES ANXIETY.

Another accident to the Bombay water main occurred on Tuesday night, but owing to the promptitude of the officials it did not effect the supply of water.

At 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening the man in charge of the 48 inch sluice valve of Babula Tank turned on the valve which regulates the supply, when it became loose. Fortunately, there is a duplicate valve to the main at this place, and the man turned on the other one, leaving the damaged valve alone. The matter was reported to Mr. Treviss Smith, the Hydraulic Engineer, who directed that the damaged valve should be repaired during non-supply hours yesterday, and this was done.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PUBLICATION OF AN OBSCENE PAMPHLET.

(*Before Justices Batchelor and Davar.*)

EMPEROR *v.* VAIDYA JAFARBHAI JIVANBHAI OF DHOLKA AND MOTILAL KALIDAS OF AHMEDABAD.

This was an application for revision of the order of the Honorary First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who convicted the two petitioners of the offence respectively of publishing and distributing freely a pamphlet bearing the title "Dhatu Bigad," and containing passages of an obscene character, and publishing the obscene pamphlet, and sentenced them to pay fines of Rs. 100 and Rs. 51 respectively.

Their Lordships rejected the application

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

EMPEROR *v.* UMERSEY HIRJI.

Mr. P. Godinho, appearing for Umersey Hirji, prayed for a reduction of the sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, upon his client on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 3,329-11-6, belonging to his master Haridas Vallabhji.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

THEFT OF GOLD BANGLET.

EMPEROR *v.* MOTIA BHICA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, who convicted Motisa Bhica of theft of a gold banglet of the value of about Rs. 72 from the person of a child, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The accused was a Mang Garudi, which, his Worship said, was a criminal tribe. The accused had a previous conviction.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ADMINISTRATION CASES.

Mr. Justice Davar also sat on the Original Side and disposed of the rule taken out in the suit filed by Dwarkadas Devji against Vasanji Devji and others. A consent order was obtained by which a *rule nisi* was granted in terms of prayers E. and F. of the plaint. By consent it was ordered that the plaintiff and the fourth defendant's attorneys be allowed to take an inventory of the contents of the safe and ornaments and shares etc., and of the account books. After the inventory is taken, ornaments, and other valuables and shares to be deposited in the safe deposit of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., in the joint names of Messrs. Mulji and Vaidya.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared for the first and second respondents, and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the fourth respondent.

Regarding the estate of Kalidas Dharamsey, deceased, Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of the petitioner Puttibai, widow of Tricumdas Lakhmidas, asked for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased by the Administrator-General.

The application was granted.

INSOLVENCY MATTERS.

A special vacation sitting of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding over the Insolvency Court as Commissioner, and subsequently sitting with Mr. Justice Batchelor on the Appellate Side. His Lordship also heard motions on the Original Side.

Re Abdulali Shamsuddin.—Mr. A. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and asked to be allowed to withdraw the insolvency petition filed by his client. Abdulali had settled with all his creditors.

The Commissioner granted a rule, as asked for, calling upon the insolvent's creditors to show cause, if any, why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition.

INTERIM ORDER REFUSED.

Re Ramji Gopal Bhatkar.—Mr. Kapadia asked for an interim order for his client.

Mr. J. D. Davar, appearing for the insolvent's opposing creditors, Messrs. Nassurvanji Ratanji and Sons, opposed the application, stating that it was a dishonest insolvency. The insolvent was a tindal in the employ of the Company, who were landing contractors. His monthly salary was Rs. 15 and he owed to the Company Rs. 1,033, which had been advanced to him. He took Rs. 1,200 to his native place, where he bought some land, and built a house thereon. He refused to resume work. A decree was obtained against him and he was arrested. He subsequently filed an insolvency petition. The firm opposed the interim order as, if the insolvent were released from jail, it would be very difficult to trace his whereabouts, and it would encourage the other workmen in the employ of the firm to imitate his example.

Mr. Kapadia said the insolvent undertook not to leave the jurisdiction of the Court until the insolvency matter was disposed of. His client supplied the firm with servants, who absconded with sums advanced to them by him, and hence he had to file the petition.

Questioned by the Court, the insolvent said the house referred to by the opposing creditors was in his wife's name and was given to her as a gift by her father, who had bought it.

The Commissioner declined to grant an interim order.

Re Bansidhar Magtulal.—Mr. J. Vakil, appearing for the insolvent's creditors, the Standard Bank, obtained an order for the appointment of a special bailiff and to secure the documents concerned.

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

Re John Andrew Matunga—Mr. Kolasker, appearing for the executor and widow of the deceased insolvent, applied for a rule absolute why satisfaction should not be entered against creditors by the Official Assignee. The deceased was an engine driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, and under the old Act an attachment was levied against his Provident Fund money. His widow and executor, had settled with all his creditors, and Mr. Kolasker applied that the balance of the Provident Fund money, if any, in the hands of the Official Assignee, be returned to his client.

The Commissioner made the rule absolute.

Re Dayal Mulji Thucker.—Mr. Motiwalla for the insolvent obtained an extension of interim order for two months.

Re Meghraj Gungabux.—Mr. J. D. Davar, appearing for the opposing creditor, Fulchand Mathuramal and Co., Marwaris, applied for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased in insolvency. The present application was made as the whereabouts of the two sons of the deceased, against whom permission had been obtained for a summons, could not be traced.

The application was granted.

DISCHARGED.

The following insolvents were granted discharges: Sahebkhan Usufkhan Pathan; Abdulla-Khan Adamkhan and others; Sunderrao Chintaman Rao; Burnes Gerald Barretto; Charles James Henry O'Gorman; Bhagvanji Tricumji Sha and another, Ismailji Abdulali; Shamji Hira Sha; Narayendas Harjivandas Thucker; Jamnadas Odhavji Bhurvadia; George Honey; Mathew J. Rodrigues; K. G. Kadur; James George Wilkinson; Lalji N. Sha; Frank Reuben Bastion; Salar Karmali and another; Narumal Relumal Multani and another; Chaterbhoj Jaychand Sha; Mancherji Manekji Netarwalla alias Madan.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has passed a Resolution in favour of the reforms advocated by the Decimal Association.

The fountain presented to the city of Delhi by the International Drinking Fountain Association of Great Britain which Association is in close connection with the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has been erected opposite Delhi Main Station.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued, in which the cost of the recent expedition against the Abors on the North-East Frontier of India is given as £144,00. The whole sum is debited to the Indian Treasury. 2,500 troops and 400 military police were engaged in the expedition, which was undertaken to avenge the murder of Mr. Noel Williamson and Dr. Gregorson.

Dr. Keshava Deva Shastri, President of the Benares Arya Samaj, purposes visiting the United States during the Panama International Exhibition and staying there for some two years more, his object being to give Americans some idea of the Aryan art, culture, civilization and religion of India. A proposition is on foot for which subscriptions are being asked, to present to the American nation the Satyarth Prakash (Light of Truth) and other religious books.

The Agricultural College in the Central Provinces seems to find much the same difficulty as that in the Punjab in getting suitable candidates for admission. The latest report says the last entry of new students was of a most unsatisfactory type. There were many applications, and those selected promised to create a record both in character and in capacity. Of the 35 originally selected several did not turn up. a few failed in the field tests, a number came and passed the field tests but then left without warning, and of the 18 who remained four left or were got rid of during the term.

In a communication to the "Punjab Mission News," Dr. Arthur Lankester, of the C.M.S., Peshawar, states that he has been asked by the Government of India to undertake inquiries throughout the country into various questions connected with the spread of tuberculosis, its prevalence, distribution, causation and the like, with a view to future organisation of measures for its prevention. Dr. Lankester goes on to state that the proposals which have been made open out possibilities of usefulness so great that after most earnest consideration, he has asked to be set free by the Church Missionary Society for a time, in order to devote himself to this new work.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a subsidy of £500 (Rs. 7,500) from Imperial revenues to Mr. S. C. Sanial, of the Imperial Record Department (also Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society and Assistant Editor, "Bengal Past and Present,") to enable him to publish his work on the *History of the Newspaper and Printing Press in India.* Mr. John Murray, London, has undertaken the publication, and Sir Valentine Chirol, of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, will see the work through the press. The work is expected to be published early next year, uniform with the larger edition of the *Letters of Queen Victoria,* in four volumes of about 500 pages each.

It is understood that the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division has cancelled the order of the dismissal of Babu Aswini Kumar Banerjee, lately Treasurer of Midnapore who had been charged with and tried for misappropriation and embezzlement of Government cash but acquitted, under circumstances already reported. In consequence of his representation to the Commissioner, the latter, it is said, has permitted him to retire without any slur on his character. The aggrieved officer has, however, since sent a further representation to the Board of Revenue, praying for his reinstatement or for the grant of a reasonable pension.

About three months ago, says the 'Rangoon Gazette' of 12th instant, a noted Hindu fakir named Brahmasari came to Rangoon from Amritasar and put up in the Hindu rest-house in 30th Street where he was quietly visited by a number of devotees. On Tuesday last he left Rangoon for Thingangyun where he made his headquarters at the Diman Pinjrapole. Here he has been visited by large crowds of Indians and members of other communities as the report was spread that he subuists entirely upon mud and water and dhoob grass. The Burma Railways put on special trains between Rangoon and Thingangyun, running them at short intervals. Every train was crowded, and it is estimated that upwards of 30,000 persons visited Thingangyun on Saturday and Sunday from Rangyun and surrounding towns and villages.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, May 21, 1914.

THE FALL OF ESSAD PASHA.

The political limelight of the Near East is again monopolised by the new kingdom of Albania. The situation, in the absence of explanatory details, is somewhat obscure, although to-day's telegrams throw some light on the reasons which have led to the sudden arrest of Essad Pasha and his detention on board the Austrian guardship. In the new Albanian Cabinet the erstwhile commander of Scutari, who subsequently proclaimed himself ruler of autonomous Albania, was not only Minister of War, but also Minister of the Interior, and as such had become the Prince of Wied's most influential official coadjutor. He is reported to be the richest and most important chief in all Central Albania. The lands which belong to him and the Toptani clan, of which he is the head, stretch for miles. Members of his family have married representatives of all the most important families of Albania. Thus his great personal position and vast influence among the Ottoman Albanians combined with the nature of his extraordinarily adventurous career in modern Turkish history, have made him not only the most commanding figure in the new Balkan principality on the Adriatic but a serious rival to the Mpret himself; and although Essad headed the deputation to Prince William at Neuwied and asked His Highness to accept "the Crown and Throne of free and independent Albania," assuring him that the Albanians would, without exception, "always be his faithful subjects and always be ready to help in the endeavour to lead the Albanian people to a happy and glorious future," it has long been apparent that these protestations of loyality have not contributed to any appreciable extent to the removal of the serious obstacles in the new sovereign's path.

There are other chieftains besides Essad Pasha, and the more the latter has aspired to the role of the King's right-hand man, the keener has grown the jealousies created elsewhere. The selection of Durazzo as the Mpret's official place of residence was felt unduly to favour Essad Pasha, whose influence is paramount in that district, and doubtless the Powers have come to the conclusion that the new King is unequal to the formidable task of coping with the jealousies of the various leaders and the impatience of the people unless the great local magnate, who, however, is not popular in many parts of Albania, is got rid of. And this they have done with a suddenness that is so dramatic as to suggest that Essad Pasha was even intriguing against the Prince. One of the messages to-day makes it clear that the Austrian and Italian detachments which opened fire on Essad's house with machine-guns were landed "at the request of the Prince." This is gravely significant. It implies that some dark scheme of conspiracy has come to Prince William's knowledge and that, for the stability of the State, it has been considered imperative to eliminate from Albanian affairs the one man strong enough and ambitious enough to defy the Powers and make a bid for the Throne.

In order to have a proper idea of the more recent developments in the purely internal situation, or to comprehend those which are actually taking place to-day, it will be useful to understand the phases through which Albania has passed during the last few months and the positions occupied by Essad Pasha and his great rival Ismail Kemal Bey before the arrival of Prince William, who, as is well known, has not yet had sufficient time to place his Government on a firm basis. Those who followed the events of the Balkan War are doubtless familiar with these interesting phases of Albanian history, but it should be noted that at present there are at least three districts in the country which are being governed by diffierent authorities. These are, first, the International Territory situated within the ten-kilometre radius of Scutari, where a branch of the International Administration has been established; second, the Malissori tribes, domiciled near the Montenegrin frontier who follow the instructions of the ecclesiastical authorities or act on the orders of the local chief; and, third, the mountain tribesmen domiciled within, but near to, the Albanian frontier who have not officially accepted the rule of the Mpret. It is among these tribes that, according to several witnesses, both Essad and Kemal Bey were suspected of having intrigued before the arrival of Prince William at Durazzo. Whether, however, subsequent to the establishment of the Durazzo Government on October 13th last year, intrigues have been still carried on is largely a matter of conjecture, but there is no doubt that, from the first, one of the principal objects of Essad was to extend his authority as widely as possible, in order that, when the Prince arrived, he might be the person invited to form the first Albanian Government under the Powers.

INDIA'S EXPORT TRADE IN 1913-14.

We have already observed that the export trade during the twelve months which ended on 31st March last was almost stationary in point of value compared to that of the preceding year; while it showed only a progress of little over 10 per cent. compared to 1911-12, the imports showing a growth of 31 per cent. Thus our export trade has received a set-back which is much to be regretted. Its stationary character during the year under review may be chiefly attributed to the famine in the United Provinces and a shorter crop of rice in Burma and Bengal. That will be manifest from the details which are exhibited below. But it may be as well at the outset to give the broad features of the export trade under their respective classification. In food and drink there has been on the whole a set back of 3.48 crore rupees compared to 1911-12. In raw materials there is a general increase of 21.03 crores, while in the exports of manufactured goods the growth, as compared with 1911-12, equals 5.08 crores.

Coming to the details of the principal increases or decreases in each of the groups it may be observed that while there is a material diminution of 6.29 crore rupees in grain, chiefly, of course, in rice and wheat, there has been a satisfactory growth of 2.14 crore rupees in tea. Speaking of the entire class of grain there was a diminution in the quantity exported of 1.85 crore cwts. Quantity is the best test for exports, whatever values may be. Rice, which with wheat forms the staple grain of Indian exports, was valued at 26.43 crore rupees against 28.68 crores in 1911-12, the quantity being 4.84 crore cwts. as against 5.14 crore cwts. in 1911-12 or a diminution of 0.30 crore cwts. It may be mentioned that the largest exports for the year under review were to the following countries:—

88.67 lakh cwts. to Egypt.
67.51 lakh cwts. to Ceylon.
56.91 lakh cwts. to Straits Settlements.
34.93 lakh cwts. to Austria Hungary.
32.13 lakh cwts. to Japan.
10.38 lakh cwts. to Mauritius.

East Asia is thus the largest importer of Indian rice. Of course Burma is the premier province which grows the largest crop of the grain. Its share of exports came to 65.42 lakh cwts against 1.02 crore cwts. two years ago. The share of Bengal rice exports was 3.71 against 3.86 lakhs cwts. in 1911-12. Turning to wheat there was a diminution of 32 lakh cwts. the figures being 2.40 crore cwts. for 1913-14 and 2.72 crore cwts. for 1911-12. The principal importers of Indian wheat absorbed wheat as under:—

	1913-14.	1911-12.
United Kingdom crore cwts.	1.56	2.08
Italy lakh cwts.	31.28	14.55
Belgium lakh cwts.	27.85	37.19

Of the wheat exports Sind had the largest share, amounting to 1.79 crore cwts. against 2.08 crores in 1911-12. It is evident that owing to diminished crops of rice in Burma, and reduction of wheat by reason of famine conditions in the United Provinces, the exports were largely reduced in quantity. *Pro tanto* values also decreased.

The trade, however, in tea, mostly black, is growing apace. It is a steady trade most gratifying. But for our artificial currency, which during the first fifteen years hit the tea planters hard, we might have witnessed considerably larger exports. However, the output is satisfactory, as may be noticed from the statistics below exhibited:—

	1913-14.	1911-12.
United Kingdom crore lbs.	20.90	19-15
Russia crore lbs	3.33	2.62
Ceylon lakh lbs.	17.38	41 lakhs.
Australia lakh lbs.	93.25	95.81
Other countries lakh lbs.	48.26	42.16

It is curious that Ceylon which grows its own tea should be importing larger quantities of Indian tea. The imports in two years have been more than doubled themselves. Coming to raw materials, hides and skins show a large increase.

The chief importers are:—

	Lakhs.	cwts.
Germany	3.88	3.42
Austria	2.37	2.29
United States	1.55	0.59
Italy	1.00	1.02

But one of the premier commodities in the class of raw materials is seeds. There is a considerable decrease in their exports.

1911-12	value	22.07 crore Rupees.
1913-14	value	25.67 crore Rupees.
	Decrease	2.40 crore Rupees.

The following countries imported seeds in 1913-14:—

Ceylon ..... 1.10 crore cwts.
U. Kingdom ..... 42.11 lakh cwts.
U. States ..... 40.00 lakh cwts.
Other countries 1.24 crore cwts.

Raw cotton and jute are, however, the largest commodities comprised in the classification of raw materials. The quantities and values of cotton recorded in the triennium are as under:—

	Quantity cwts.	Crore Rs.
1911-12	73.28	29.52
1912-13	73.77	28.33
1913-14	106.36	41.08

The chief importers are:—

	1913-14	1911-12
Japan lakhs cwts.	48.34	35.14
Germany laks cwts.	16.85	8.91
Belgium lakhs cwts.	10.89	7.73

Bombay exported 76.09 lakh cwts. in 1913-14 against 53.54 lakhs cwts. in 1911-12 and Sind 15.03 against 7.90 lakh cwts.

Jute, which forms the staple trade of Calcutta, exports may be seen as follows:—

	Lakhs of tons.	Crore rupees.
1911-12	8.10	22.55
1912-13	8.76	27.05
1913-14	7.68	30.82

The United Kingdom imported 2.90 lakh tons. Germany 1.58 and other countries 1.17 lakh tons.

It will be noticed that raw cotton and jute combined made up fully 72 crore of last year's exports or a little over one third.

Among manufactured articles the principal are, of course, yarn and cloth and jute gunny bags and jute cloth. The total quantity and value of yarn are as under:—

	Crore lbs.	Crore Rs.
1911-12	15.15	7.59
1912-13	20.39	9.92
1913-14	19.80	9.83

The principal countries which imported ndian yarns are:—

	Crore lbs. 1911-12	1913-14
China	12.92	17.77
Asiatic Turkey	0.76	0.72
Straits Settlements	0.44	0.47

Bombay exported 14.24 crores in 911-12 against 18.59 crores in 1913-14. he quantity and value of grey and coloured goods are as follows:—

	Grey Crore yds.	Crore Rs.	Coloured. Crore yds.	Crore Rs.
1911-12	3.99	0.63	4.09	1.32
1912-13	4.40	0.72	4.20	1.34
1913-14	4.87	0.71	4.30	1.40

The total exports in 1913-14 reached .92 crore yards of the vaue of 2.13 crore rupees.

East Africa ..... 2.06 crore yards.
Straits Settlements ..... 1.79 crore yards.
Asiatic Turkey ..... 1.28 crore yards.
Persia ..... 0.76 crore yards.
Aden ..... 0.71 crore yards.

Lastly the enormous quantity of exports of jute gunny bags and cloth may be oticed.

	1913-14	Crore Rs.
Gunny Bags Nos.	36.87 Crore,	value. 12.33
Gunny cloth yards	106.11 Crore,	value 15.59

Thus the total value of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year under review came to 58.54 crore rupees. It is interesting to note that the value of articles forwarded by post amounted to 1.21 crore rupees against 88 lakhs two years ago which signifies fully an increase of 40 per cent. Thus the valuable service which the Post Office renders to the public and traders generally must be recognised as highly efficient, and we must congratulate the Post Office on this branch of its public service, apart from that other commercial or financial one of money orders. We must now await the annual trade review of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence as to the increase or decrease in quantity and value of staple commodities of exports thoroughly to comprehend the statics and dynamics of our foreign trade during the last official year.

Notes of the Day.

Essad and Sultan Abdul Hamid.

It is of interest to recall at this juncture what may be described as the principal incident in Essad Pasha's life. When the Turkish revolution of April 13, 1909, broke out, Essad, whose brother had years before been murdered by order of Sultan Abdul Hamid, remained with the Young Turks, Constantinople was taken and a *fetwa* was issued deposing Abdul Hamid. Essad headed the deputation of three officers who went to Yildiz Kiosk. When the Sultan presented himself, Essad spoke:—"In accordance with the *fetwa* and by the decision of the National Assembly thou art deposed from the Throne, Abdul Hamid." This was the most dramatic incident in Essad's career, until the war in the Balkans produced so many others.

The Swedish Parliament.

The opening of the Swedish Riksdag, reported in a Reuter message to-day, recalls the fact that it was only in 1911 that the elections were first held on the basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. They resulted in a relative victory for the two democratic groups. The Liberals secured 101 seats, the Conservatives 64, the Socialists 63, and the Independents 2, the full number of deputies being 230. It may not be amiss to mention certain aspects of the Swedesh Legislature, which differ from the corresponding arrangements in other countries. The Lower Chamber is now elected by universal suffrage, tempered by proportional representation. Its duration is limited to three years. Consequently the new Parliament, which has just assembled, will disappear in a few months' time and a general election will be held again in September. In Sweden the Deputies are paid about 10 shillings a day for about 120 days, and if, as is usual, the Riksdag should sit longer, they must give their services during the additional sittings free, so that the pay of a member of the Lower House never exceeds £65 a year. The Upper Chamber consists of 150 members, and is elected by what one might term the County Councils of the kingdom.

The Derby Favourite.

Elsewhere will be found a photograph of the Derby favourite Kennymore, and if the picture does not belie the original he certainly has the appearance of being a most unlikely galloper. If a formation as represented by the photograph can win the English Derby of 1914 Kennymore must be either something in the nature of an anatomical freak, or the opposition must indeed be a sorry lot. He is badly let down behind, and the length from his knees and hocks is abnormally great for a typical galloping machine. There is no girth worth speaking of; the shoulder inclines to the straight side; and his head, with a distinct flavour of the banjo model suggests an Australian-bred cocktail, rather than an English thorough bred. Kennymore, however, may gallop better than the photographic reproduction of his anatomy indicates, but even with this thrown in, if such a formation can win the blue-riband of the English turf it will certainly be a remarkable performance. The only redeeming feature about Kennymore's anatomy is his back, which is short, the conformation here, including the loins, being symmetrically moulded, and this coupled with a burst of speed might occasionally give him an advantage in moderate company in sprint events up to a mile no further.

The Cotton Fires Inquiry.

Somewhat sensational evidence was given yesterday before the Cotton Fire Inquiry Committee by Mr. Wasudev Gopal Joshi, Mamlatdar of Amalner, East Khandesh. Mr. Joshi's evidence related mainly to fires in East Khandesh between 1909 and 1911, which he had been specially deputed to investigate. He found that in most cases the fires were due to incendiarism, and that the insurance sub-agents were in league with the cotton merchants. The sub-agents allowed losses to be paid because they received a share of the money. As a result of inquiries seventeen persons were convicted for being implicated in these fires, and since then the number of fires had greatly decreased. Formerly there was a fire almost every day, but now they were very rare occurrences, and the total loss from fire did not now exceed Rs. 25,000 per year. The witness further said from his experience in East Khandesh he would have been able to find out the cause of the fires in Bombay if he had lived in Bombay long enough. Another witness, Mr. C. F. Brandenburg, of Messrs. Breul Sons, said he had no suspicion that a fire in his firm's godown was due to incendiarism.

Improved Conditions at the Market.

We record with pleasure the fact that the article in last Saturday's "Chronicle" on cruelty to animals and birds in the Crawford Market has had its effect. On paying a visit to the market yesterday morning, the writer of the article discovered that in most of the worst cases which he described an improvement had been effected. This especially applies to the monkeys, which were spoken of as being the worst sufferers. Many of the cages have been removed out of the dark corners into which little light and less air could penetrate, and placed where they can get the maximum of air and light; while in the worst case of all, in which two monkeys were kept in a dark and dingy box with barely room to move, the animals have been put in a very much larger crate open on all sides, and are now living as comfortably as animals in captivity can do. In the other cages, in which more monkeys are kept, there is obviously less overcrowding, a remark which also applies to the crates in which chickens are kept. Only in the case of the smaller birds is there little or no perceptible improvement. There is still overcrowding here, but we trust it will only be a matter of time before their condition also is improved.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

INDIANS HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY.

ARRIVAL ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

ORDERS ISSUED TO PROHIBIT LANDING.

LONG LITIGATION ANTICIPATED.

PARLIAMENT FAVOURS ABSOLUTE EXCLUSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

A message to "The Times" from Toronto says, that the Komagata Maru is expected to arrive at Victoria on Friday, and her arrival is awaited with anxiety in Ottawa.

It is understood that the Indians have plenty of money and will vigorously endeavour to force the Government to allow British subjects from India to enter freely.

Orders, however, have been sent to Victoria not to allow the Indians to land.

Government believes that it is acting on sound legal and constitutional grounds and has consulted the Department of Justice.

If Indians seek to evade the order of Council prohibiting the entrance of artisans and labourers, by claiming that they are not artisans and labourers, they will be denied admittance under the regulation prohibiting the entrance of Orientals except by direct passage.

This may mean a long legal contest and the results will perhaps be of the deepest importance from provincial, national, and Imperial points of view.

The British Columbia members of Parliament are united in favour of the absoluto exclusion of Indians, Chinese and Japanese, and believe that no Government will resist the unanimous demand of the Pacific province.

WHITE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

TO COPE WITH JAPANESE COMPETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, (British Columbia) May 20.

Owing to the Japanese dominating the salmon fisheries in the Fraser River, a White Fishermen's Protective Association has been formed, to endeavour to prevent the issuing of licenses to Asiatics.

The Japanese have been underselling the whites and making a profit of £200,000 sterling per annum in the Fraser fisheries.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Kennymore 13 to 8.
Brakespear 10 to 1.
Carancho 100 to 6.
Carrickfergus and Polycrates 20 to 1.
Evansdale 50 to 1.

NEWS OF THE TETRARCH.

NOT TO RACE AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

"The Times" announces that it has been definitely decided that The Tetrarch shall not race again. He will go to stud next season, probably in Ireland.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 19.

At the Oval Surrey beat Worcestershire by nine wickets.

LONDON, May 20.

Middlesex beat Sussex at Lords by 289 runs.

PLAGUE CASES IN HONGKONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, May 19

The number of cases of plague during the week amounted to 241 and there were 185 deaths.

POWERFUL BRITISH-BUILT SEAPLANES

SEVEN ORDERED BY ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 19.

The Admiralty has ordered seven British built seaplanes of a new and powerful type.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN MEXICO CITY.

RISING EXPECTED AT ANY MOMENT.

BRITISH ENVOY CONFERS WITH HUERTA.

FURTHER FEDERAL REVERSES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ELPASO, May 20.

General Villa has defeated 5,000 Federals at Paredon. He took 800 prisoners and captured several machine-guns. Two generals were among the federals killed.

MEXICO CITY, May 20.

The situation is considered most serious and it is feared that a rising may occur at any moment. Great distress prevails. The rich are distributing meals.

Reports are current of Federal defeats in towns north of the capital.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULTS OF FIRST AND SECOND ROUND TIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The first round of the Amateur Golf Championship was a glorious one. John Ball started badly against McDonell (Aberdeen) and was there down at the turn but recovered afterwards and won by one hole.

In the second round the Americans, Loopwood and Evans were successful but Hale was beaten by Whitton (Australia) by four and three Palmer, who defeated Travers yesterday, was beaten at the nineteenth hole by his fellow-olubman, Carr.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 19.

The Welsh Disestablishment Bill was read the third time in the House of Commons to-day by 328 votes to 251. The measure has now been passed on the third reading three times under the Parliament Act.

NATIONALIST VOTES.

LONDON, May 20.

Seventy-seven Nationalists voted with the majority for the Welsh Disestablishment Bill.

MR. ARNOLD'S CASE.

GOVERNMENT DEFRAYING EXPENSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Replying to Mr. Morrell and others regarding Captain Finnie's action for defamation against Mr. Arnold, Mr. Roberts said that the Burmese Government was defraying the costs of Captain Finnie, who was proceeding not in his private capacity but as a servant of the Indian Government. Mr. Arnold had not withdrawn his charges and Lord Crewe was not prepared on personal grounds or because the Government had been sufficiently vindicated to deprive Captain Finnie of his legal remedy.

IPSWICH BY-ELECTION.

WHY THE EX-CHAIRMAN WENT OVER TO UNIONIST PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The ex-chairman of the Ipswich Liberals who has gone over to the Unionist party, seceded as the result of a disagreement with the Insurance Act. He employs a thousand workers.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The death is announced of Mr. William Aldis Wright, the well-known literarian.

By the death of Dr. William Aldis Wright, M. A., LL.D., D.C.L., Litt.D., Shakespearian and Biblical schoarship has sustained a heavy loss. Dr. Wright's earliest literary contribution was made in 1860-63 to Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. Between 1863—66, he edited the Cambridge Shakespeare in collaboration with Prof. W. G. Clark. Ever since those days, Dr. Wright had continued to make valuable contributions to the study of the Bible and of Shakespeare. He edited the "Globe" edition of Shakespeare's complete works (with Prof. Clark) in 1864. In 1866 he was co-editor of the Bible—Word Book. Between 1868-97, he was editing the plays of Shakespeare in the Clarendon Press Series. Dr. Wright also edited Bacon's Essays" and "Advancement of Learing." He was Secretary to the Old Testament Revision Company between 1870-85 and edited Westcott's History of the English Bible (3rd edn.) in 1905. Dr. Wright was also the editor of the Letters and other literary works of Edward Fitzerald. He was Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge from 1888 to 1912. He was joint-editor of the Journal Philology from its commencement in 1868.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

SIR E. CARSON'S STATEMENT.

NO OFFERS MADE.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 19.

Speaking in the Queen's Hall, Sir Edward Carson declared that as far as he knew no offer or counter-offer of any kind regarding Ulster and Home Rule had been made, except the hypocritical sham of an offer made in the House of Commons.

SEIZURE OF TWO GUN-RUNNING SHIPS.

LONDON, May 20.

Mr. Herbert Holman, an insurance broker, the prospective Liberal candidate for Mid-Devon, in a speech at Abbotskerswell, disclosed the fact that the Government had seized two ships concerned in the Ulster gun-running. The charterer of one, said the speaker, was an Earl who would probably have to pay the value to the owner.

CONTRIBUTION TO MILLIARD WAR LEVY IN RHENISH PRUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ESSEN, May 20.

The total contribution to the milliard war levy payable by Messrs. Krupps is £430,350. Of this sum Madame Frau Krupp and her husband pay £345,000.

CALCUTTA HOUSE SEARCHES.

BAIL REFUSED TO PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Further enquiries made yesterday concerning Sunday's house searches have failed to elicit any fresh facts of interest. The police still continue to preserve an attitude of reticence, consequently much of the information gleaned must be based on judicious conjecture.

Anukul Mukerjee, Kalipada Bose and three others, who were arrested during the house searches, were brought before the Commissioner of Police again yesterday. Messrs. B. B. Bannerjee and S. C. Mitter appeared for the defence and moved for bail which was refused. They have been remanded to custody pending further enquiries.

One of the prisoners Sailendra Singha, said to be a student of the Ripon College, was detained at the Bow Bazar Thana during the progress of an inquiry. It does not appear that any guns except the particular one already mentioned, were found during the searches.

Among the English books recovered from the several places searched were Carlyle's "French Revolution," Tolstoi's "Russian Revolution" and "The Resurrection," a cheap paper covered edition of the Rulers of India Series, "Hyder Ali" and "Tippu Sultan." A small pamphlet relative to the Indian Congress and the partition of Bengal and another pamphlet entitled "All about the partition" were also taken charge of by the police. All the other articles found were sealed and numbered as exhibits.

AFLOAT IN SEA FOR EIGHTEEN HOURS.

A YOUNG LASCAR'S STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The steamer Itinda which arrived in Calcutta yesterday from Mauritius, brought a young lascar, Abdul Rakib, who fell overboard from the Anchor liner Bengalia three days out from Colombo bound for Europe and kept himself afloat for eighteen hours before being picked up by the P. and O. steamer Marmion. The man, who is nineteen years old, and is a native of Cuttack, is still emaciated and his hands are bandaged. He states he fell overboard at 11 a.m unnoticed. He was an expert swimmer and kept afloat in spite of thirst and small fish which bit his hands as they passed. Early next morning the Marmion passed close by and he was noticed, but was too weak to grasp the life belts thrown to him. The passengers raised money for him and he landed at Colombo from whence he was sent back to Calcutta by the Itinda.

CONCESSIONS FOR EPIROTES.

AGREEMENT WITH ALBANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 20:

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" Athens correspondent says:—The Albanian Government and the Provisional Government of Epirus have signed an Agreement, the latter obtaining valuable concessions.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

BEYOND RUSSIAN SPHERE.

WHAT COLLAPSE OF THE SCHEME WOULD MEAN.

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 19.

Replying to a question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Morrell, Sir Edward Grey said:—

No work is proceeding in connection with the trans-Persian Railway, though I believe surveys have been made in the North Persia reserves. The conditions in the Anglo-Russian memorandum of October, 1912, still hold good. No surveys have been made beyond the Russian sphere but we are prepared to agree to such extension on the conditions already stated to the House.

PREJUDICIAL TO BRITISH INTERESTS.

I may point out that the collapse of the trans-Persian scheme would result in railways being made in North Persia and not in South, which would be prejudicial to British interests. Before there is any question of making a through connection to India, papers will be laid explaining the conditions. It is really urgent that we should be in a position to proceed with or encourage the making of the railways in South Persia at any moment, as at any moment the railway schemes might be begun in the north. The Indian Government has been consulted in all the negotiations regarding our conditions for the extension of railways beyond the Russian sphere.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

COUNSEL'S SPEECH FOR DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Case was resumed yesterday before Mr. Panton at Hastings House.

Mr. Sen in concluding his speech for the defence, said:—"It has been a mystery to me how the search warrant came to be issued, and if Mr. Lowman's evidence is to be believed why was it that nothing was done to apprehend Sasanka between July and November 12th, 1913.

COUNSEL AND BENCH.

During the course of this long trial there have been some instances of unpleasantness between the bench and counsel, but I am fully confident when the judgment of this case comes to be written this unhappy incidents would be relegated to oblivion and would not affect the prisoners who have a right to expect a fair and impartial appreciation of the evidence against them. Let not the evidence of the Dacca Anusilan Samiti and matters prior to the period of the conspiracy charged, prejudice the accused in the eyes of the Court.

ENGLISH PERSONALITY.

We are passing through a period of transition, political and social. No one will deny that a case of this description is apt to raise in the minds of the accused some serious misgivings as to whether an English Civilian Judge can properly divorce his personality as an Englishman from his duties and responsibilities as a judge. But we know better, are full of hopes that you, sir, will not deviate from the glorious traditions of your country, whose worth and lineage no other country in the world can boast of, and when the history of these troubled times comes to be written—as sure it will be—let it be written in letters of gold that there was at least one Civilian Judge who did not fail to discharge his duties in strict conformity with the rules of evidence, who imparted justice in this country in a fashion worthy of the traditions of his own coun

RANGOON "NAVJOT" DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. NARIMAN TENDERS APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 20.

The defamation case of S. Cowasjee v. N. K. Nariman, and the Editor and Publisher of the "Sanj Vartman" was before the District Magistrate for hearing today.

The first accused tendered an unqualified apology in which he expressed regret at his action by which, he said, he did not intend to harm the reputation of the complainant but only to comment on the action of the Dastur of the Deccan. He also offered to pay compensation of Rs. 500 to any charitable institution that the complainant may mention.

The case against the first accused was accordingly withdrawn.

The hearing of the case against the other accused is proceeding.

The hearing of the defamation case of S. Cowasjee v. the Editor and Publisher of the "Sanj Vartman" has been adjourned to June 1st.

EXPEDITION IN BRAZIL.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S RETURN.

WILL NOT RUN FOR PRESIDENCY AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived in New York. He is comparatively well in spite of the hardships which he underwent during his expedition in Brazil, though his weight is 50lbs. below normal.

He denies that he is willing to run for the Presidency in 1916 and says that he will not even accept the nomination for the governorship of New York.

DOABA BANK LIMITED.

TWO LIQUIDATORS REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 20.

The District Judge of Amritsar has passed orders removing out of office two out of the three liquidators of the Doaba Bank Limited, now in liquidation.

The order says, that the appointment of these two on the 12th December last, was illegal and objectionable. These two liquidators did not make any report nor examine the account books The third liquidator, Umashankar, made a report which is said to reveal startling facts.

Messrs. Mengin and Dignasse the liquidators of the Peoples' Bank were sounded as to taking charge but their terms were considered too high.

Pending the appointment of other liquidators the Court has ordered a meeting of creditors and contributories with a view to ascertaining their wishes.

TURKISH RELIEF FUND.

CONTROVERSY OVER "ZEMINDAR'S" COLLECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 20.

The controversy regarding the Turkish Relief Fund collected by the "Zemindar" newspaper is still going on and the Moslim press is divided into two sections.

One section gives prominence to the circumstance that the funds collected and declared as sent by the "Zemindar" have not been acknowledged in the list of subscriptions acknowledged by the Ottoman Red Crescent Society, while the other section, espcially the "Observer," has been publishing letters purporting to be written by the Ottoman Consul-General Bombay, and some high Turkish officers in which acknowledgement is made of several sums remitted by the "Zemindar."

CHANGES IN INDIA COUNCIL.

LORD CREWE'S BILL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says: that Lord Crewe is introducing next Monday a Bill providing important changes in the Indian Council. The "Gazette" asks what steps Lord Crewe has taken to ascertain Indian opinion and says, that it cannot ascertain that either the Imperial or Provincial Governments have been consulted. The passing of the Bill without consultation with India would be strongly resented.

THE PROPOSED BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS,)

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

The "Pioneer" states:—The text of the Bill which Lord Crewe is to introduce into Parliament for the reform of the India Council has not yet reached India.

It is understood, however, that it is merely concerned with the reconstitution of the domestic arrangements affecting the disposal of business in the India Office on lines, the nature of which was briefly indicated by the Secretary of State same time ago.

KABULIS AND LATHIES.

POLICE NOTIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Kabuli "Zulum" is again on the increase in Calcutta. They collect their dues with the aid of lathies and practise oppression on their victims in broad daylight in the public streets and even in the presence of the police.

The Commissioner of Police to-day issued a notification prohibiting for one year the carrying of lathies on the public streets. Deprived of this instrument of extortion and revenge, Kabulis may become peaceful citizens.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S INDISCRETION.

UNEASINESS IN JAPAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

The "Daily Mail's" Tokio correspondent says:—Sir Ian Hamilton's speech has created uneasines in Japan.

The "Nichi Nichi" states that the Japanese must prepare to fight the white races and must inform other Asiatics of the fearful consequences of the prejudice and unrighteous attitude of the white men.

ESSAD PASHA'S DUPLICITY.

DETAILS OF CAPTURE.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN NAVAL FORCE GUARDS PALACE.

RESIGNATION OF ALBANIAN CABINET.

SITUATION SOMEWHAT EASIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, May 20.

Prior to the capture of Essad Pasha, the Dutch gendarmes bombarded his house. The "Neue Freie Presse" states that, at the request of the Prince, the Austro-Hungarian and Italian waships landed detachments which attacked Essad Pasha's house with machine-guns.

Essad Pasha asked for safe conduct on board an Italian ship but this was refused.

ITALIAN EX-PREMIER LEAVES FOR DURAZZO.

ROME, May 20.

Signor Giolitti, the ex-Premier, has left here for Durazzo.

WHY SITUATION BECAME ACUTE.

BUDA PEST, May 19.

Count Berchtold to-day informed the Delegations that during the last few days, the antagonism between the followers of Essad Pasha and his opponents had become more acute and had led to the formation of bands around Durazzo and the consequent anxiety there.

PROTECTION OF THE PRINCELY COURT.

The Commanders of the Austrian and Italian guardships there had agreed to land seamen for the protection of the princely court.

Essad Pasha was now on board an Austrian guardship.

THE PRINCE'S SUSPICIONS.

LONDON, May 20.

The situation in Alabania is clearing somewhat.

The Prince, suspecting that Essad Pasha, who was largely increasing his bodyguard and following generally, was laying a double game, sent gendarmes under Dutch officers with quick-firers to arrest him.

Essad Pasha was eventually handed over to Austrian and Italian naval commanders who, meanwhile, at the instance of the Prince, landed a considerable force which is now guarding the Palace.

Essad Pasha is supposed to have encouraged the march of armed peasants upon Durazzo, but this is not certain.

The Albanian Cabinet has resigned.

GERMAN COURT-MARTIAL.

RIGOROUS SENTENCE FOR ESPIONAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KOENIGSBERG, May 20.

A non-commissioned officer of the Third Cuirassiers has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal seritude and a fine of £1,500 for espionage.

LORD CROMER'S ILLNESS.

NOT PARALYSIS BUT A GENERAL BREAKDOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Lord Cromer's illness is not due to paralysis. He is suffering from a general breakdown. His condition is not serious and he is able to read papers.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES ON SUGAR.

THE COMMISSION'S DECISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRUSSELS, May 20.

The Permanent Sugar Commission has increased the countervailing duties on sugar from Australia and Japan and reduced those on the Canadain and Rumanian sugar.

OPENING OF THE SWEDISH RIKSDAG

SPEECH BY THE KING ON TAXATION FOR DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, May 20.

The King yesterday opened the Riksdag. In his speech from the Throne the King announced that there would be a special "defence" tax on fortunes and incomes above a certain figure but otherwise the taxation would be unchanged.

FARIDPUR DACOITY.

SUGGESTION OF REMISSNESS AGAINST BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

UNDER-SECRETARY'S RETORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Sir John Rees asked a question regarding the Faridpur dacoity, suggesting that the Government of Bengal made little effort to repress the political crime.

Mr. Roberts replied to the effect that such suggestion of remissness was unfounded and mischievous.

THE CAUVERY RESERVOIR ARBITRATION.

MYSORE STATE'S CLAIMS UPHELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

The "Pioneer" understands that the result of the arbitration on the Cauvery dispute between the Madras Government and Mysore is in favour of the Mysore claims. The arbitrator was Sir Henry Griffin and the Assessor Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation.

The dispute arose out of the proposal of the Mysore Government to build the Cauvery reservoir partly to supplement the power scheme in connection with the Kolar Gold Fields. Under the agreement of 1892 the Madras Government claimed that the scheme would interfere with their prescriptive rights and the reservoir could not be constructed without injury to the Tanjore Delate Irrigation. The agreement laid down that if Mysore desired to carry out an important project in connection with the Cauvery the consent of the Madras Government must first be obtained, but that the Madras Government could not object except for the protection of its prescriptive rights. The issues as they were framed were briefly these:—What is the interpretation of the agreement? What quantity of water is Madras entitled to? On what principles can the Mysore reservoir be worked so as to insure to Madras the water to which it is entitled? The final issue was: Will the reservoir interfere with the prescriptive rights of Madras?

After taking evidence the arbitrator decided that there would be no intereference with these rights.

MADURA TAMIL SANGAM.

MEETING AT RAMNAD.

Presiding at the thirteenth anniversary of the Madura Tamil Sangam held in the Ramalinga Vilas, Ramnad, on Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. P. Ramnathan of Ceylon, said that it was very essential for them to revive the ancient classical learning for which the present time was the most opportune. Sir Robert Chalmers, Governor of Ceylon, addressing a large gathering quite recently said that he could differentiate good Senthamil from ordinary colloqual Tamil. Many people present there could not understand him. Sir Robert thereupon regretted that though Ceylon was very close to India, the Tamilians there did not know what *Senthamil* was. Ordinarily people here in India mixed up English, Hindustani and Tamil in a single sentence while speaking. The same conditions existed even fifty years ago when he himself was a student. Contrasting then the Englishman, the Frenchman and the German with the Tamilian, he said that the former, whatever language he spoke, did not, as the latter did, mix up words of different languages. That he said, was scholarship, that constituted excellence. To revive Tamil learning it was essential that they should have such a Sangam. The Madura Tamil Sangam, though it was only twelve years old, had made a good progress. Without such a Sangam, he was afraid that the Tamil literature would have deteriorated and would be despised by foreigners.

Speaking of the various means of reviving Tamil learning, the learned president said that subscriptions should flow in like water and without that no great work could be accomplished when, he commended to the audience the noble example set by Mr. S. R. M. M. Bt. Pethatchi Chettiar and other members of Nattukottai Chetty community who had liberally subscribed towards the building-fund of the Sangam. Their love for Tamil should increase, otherwise their prosperity would decline. The Sangam had now printed and had on hand, books worth about Rs. 12,700. There were many of them rare books hitherto unpublished which every Tamilian must study. He hoped that these volumes would be sold by next year and the money realised. A language must conform itself to the ordinary rules of grammar and must stand the test of order method and position. Sanscrit and Tamil satisfied these conditions whereas English did not.

Hindus could not adopt the rule of the majority. It was a foolish thing. In the House of Representatives of the United States of America, he saw once on the opening day, seven hundred members assembled and at a table, three persons earnestly talking together. These three he was told, if they joined together, would carry with them all the seven hundred. Now then he asked where was the rule of the majority. It was really the rule of the minority that prevailed there. It was only a few that could be learned and the many could never be so. In conclusion he said "Gentlemen, consider our language from whatever point of view you like. Our language is one of the finest languages in the Universe. That is the kind of devotion, love and enthusiasm we should have for our language. We pray that Providence will help us in this."

TURKISH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

HALIL BEY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

A DIPLOMATIC STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.

Halil Bey has been elected President of the Chamber. In a speech he enjoined the Deputies not to forget that they had brothers to save and territories to retrieve beyond their frontiers.

RANGOON BOXING FATALITY.

MAGISTRATE FINDS DEATH DUE TO ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 20.

The Cantonment Magistrate to-day held an inquest into the cause of death of Private Rumble, Border Regiment, who died after the recent boxing tournament here.

His Worship after recording the evidence of Captain Geddes, referee of the tournament, Major Hall R.A.M.C., and two others (Rumble's opponents) and Private Crone of the Border Regiment passed orders finding that the deceased received injuries resulting in death, in the tournament.

Death was not due to the carelessness or negligence of anybody, but due to accident. The Magistrate added:—"If the gloves were put on in the dressing room without examination by the officials and no examination was made of the kind of bandages used, in my opinion, to prevent opportunities being available for rascality, it would be advisable if stricter rules were enforced.

WELLINGTON JUTE MILLS CASE.

MANAGER ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The District Magistrate of Hughly has delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Alexander Wanless, manager of the Wellington Jute Mills at Rishra was charged with receiving stolen property.

In November last, a boat loaded with two hundred and fifty bales of jute was ordered to be towed down from Cossipur to Kidderpore Docks for shipment, but instead the boat was surreptitiously rowed to the Wellington Jute Mill and three-fourths of the bales had been removed to the mill premises by the time the police arrived.

The Magistrate held that there was no dishonest intention on the part of the accused and discharged him.

THE NORTH-EAST FRONTIER PROVINCE

The North-East Frontier has of late attracted considerable attention, says the "Indian Daily News," and, if we recollect, its increasing importance was put forth as an argument for reconstructing Assam into a Chief Commissionership. It appears from the administration report of the province, just issued, that during the last official year important measures were adopted to secure the more effective control of this frontier. A separate district, with a Political Officer directly under the Chief Commissioner, was formed on the frontier east of the Subansiri-Siyom divide while on the frontier west of the divide the appointment was sanctioned of a Political Officer to have charge of that section. And Survey operations and road construction were carried on, on an extensive scale. The Abors, we read gave no trouble during the year and two trade posts were established, one at Pasighat and the other near Rotung, the latter being very important as it effects direct communication between the hills and the plains. Ere this, the tribes of the hinterland could not visit the plains, but the way is now open to all. Three military outposts have also been established and the survey operations, which were begun in the Abor country in 1911-12, were continued. In the Mishmi country survey operations were brought to a conclusion during the year and some road construction effected. Peace on the Naga Hills frontier, however, was disturbed by an outrage on certain British subjects by the transfrontier village of Chinglong and it may be recollected that a punitive column was attacked, but a second and stronger force inflicted summary punishment and restored peace. The villages in the area recently annexed to the Naga Hills were visited by the Deputy Commissioner and a military police post was established at Wakching.

SHOPS ACT PROBLEM.

CAN A LIMITED COMPANY BE "PERSON."

Before Justices Avory, Rowlatt, and Sherman, in the King's Bench Division an interesting point under the Shops Act was raised in the matter of D. Evans and Co., drapers, of Brompton-road, v. the London County Council, relative to a connection under the Shops Act for not closing for a half-holiday.

Evans and Co. appealed, and the question was raised whether, under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, a limited company could be a defendant in a Shops Act prosecution and whether the word "person" covered and included a limited company.

It was argued by Mr. Turner, for Evans and Co., that a limited company could not be a defendant in such a prosecution, and that the word "person" had to be taken in its natural meaning, as only a person could be sent to prison.

Mr. Justice Avory remarked to Mr. Turner that the Court were with him to the extent that they agreed a limited company could not be sent to prison. (Laughter).

In the result the Court held that in this case the expression "person" could cover a corporate body, and the appeal was dismissed, with costs.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

RETROSPECT CRITICISED,

MR. SIMPSON'S REFEREEING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As an ardent supporter of the movement for the formation of a Hockey Association,—the need for which was so clearly demonstrated in an article in the "Chronicle" of the 23rd April—and fearing that the cause is likely to receive a serious set-back from the attitude adopted by the writer in the Retrospect, which recently appeared in the issue of the "Chronicle" of the 11th instant, I feel compelled to take strong exception to certain criticisms which have been made in regard to the management of the Aga Khan Tournament.

I hold no brief on behalf of the Committee of Management, but am only concerned on principle to see that credit is given where it is due. It must have struck the majority of your readers as strange that there was not a word of recognition for those who were mainly responsible for the success of the recent tournament. To my mind the omission has seemed extremely ungenerous for there can be no doubt that all the arrangements in connection with the tournament were conducted on a scale and in a style that would have done credit to any body of management in Bombay whether controlled by an Association or not. It should be remembered that the Bombay Gymkhana undertook the management of this tournament at the express desire of H H. the Aga Khan when he presented the cup for competition. They cannot therefore be said to be the "self-appointed" pioneers of Hockey.

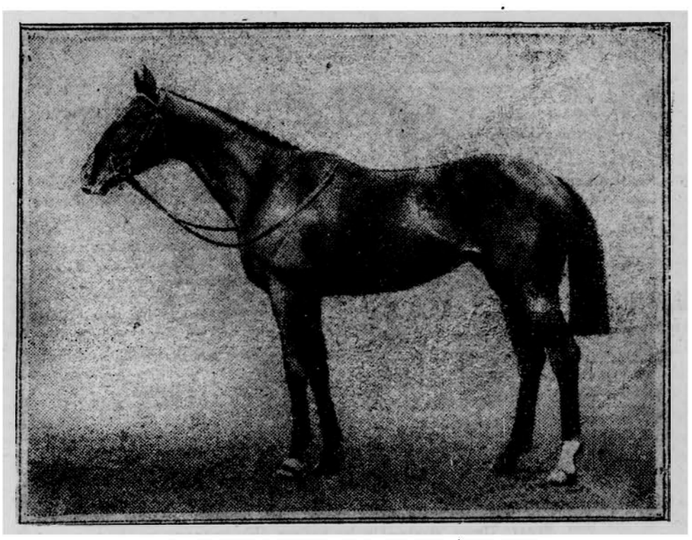
The policy of the "Management" in the matter of the selection of the referees seems to be the sore point which has given rise to the diatribe in question. The writer charges the Management with selecting only such men for the position "as belong to the superior etherial atmosphere of a privileged body." I happen to be in a position to know that those responsible for the selection are singularly free from the spirit of exclusiveness imputed to them. It is well known that in the proceeding season three men who were not members of the Gymkhana were given a trial with the whistle and I have no doubt that in case of necessity a similar course would have been followed this year, if the claims of other men were sufficiently well-known. But as it happened the Committee had no need to look elsewhere for men when it had in the persons of Messrs. Ward and Simpson, two men who were eminently fitted to fill the unenviable position with credit. So far as I remember the "Chronicle" on several occasions commented most favourably on the supervision of the games in which they officiated and even spoke of them in one instance as "referees of the stamp of Messrs. Ward and Simpson." While full justice has been given in the retrospect to Mr. Ward for the capable manner in which he supervised the games, Mr. Simpson has for some inexplicable reason been singled out as one who was hopelessly at fault and altogether unfit to act as a referee. Such an estimate of Mr. Simpson is extremely unfair and is without justification. I can claim to have played as much hockey and to have taken part in as many tournaments as anyone in Bombay and I give it as my honest conviction that I have seldom found the supervision so satisfactory as I did on the occasions Mr. Simpson refereed. It is a gross exaggeration to say that Mr. Simpson was repeatedly shown to be hopelessly ignorant of the laws of the game. In point of fact there were only two occasions on which Mr. Simpson was found fault with by the reporter in the "Chronicle." On the first occasion in connection with the Penalty Bully that was awarded in the first game of the Tournament, Mr. Simpson did certainly make a mistake in not blowing the whistle when the ball had passed out of the circle after the bully had been taken and restarting the game by a bully on the centre of the 25 yards lines. The second time Mr. Simpson was *alleged* to have made a serious error, was also in connection with a Penalty Bully awarded against the R.G.A. in their match against the Lusitanians. The mistake in this case was not Mr. Simpson's but your reporter's as the re-bully was ordered not, as stated, because Flynn of the R.G.A. had put the leg before the ball (which he actually did), but because the "bully" had not been properly taken. I happened to be seated in a position where I clearly saw the incident and it struck me then that a wrong interpretation was likely to be put upon Mr. Simpson's action. When I read the criticism in the "Chronicle" the next morning I found I was not mistaken. I questioned Mr. Simpson that evening as to the grounds for his decision and his answer only confirmed my view of the case. I may mention that Mr. Simpson had not even seem the criticism as when questioned on the point he wished to know the reason for my inquiry. Your readers can now see for themselves how far the criticisms are justified and what measure of reliability can be placed on the opinions expressed.

In conclusion I would express my regret at the tone in which the criticisms were couched. It is not so much the thing he says as the nasty way he says it. The retrospect which was otherwise an excellent production was considerably marred by the incusion of the criticism which showed unmistakeable sign of personal bias.—Yours, etc.

R. W. SINGLETON.

Prince's Dock Custom House,
May 18.

KENNYMORE.



The Derby Favourite.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES

GENEROUS DONATION FOR THE NEW HOSPITAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 19.

The weather here is unstable as water, it never remains the same for two days together. It has again been sultry, followed by a few drops of rain on Saturday evening The morning mists have, however, disappeared. With the departure of H. E. the Governor on the 2nd July, there will, of course, be a speedy exodus from the hill.

The ball at Government House was abandoned owing to Court morning on account of the death of the Duke of Argyll. This also accounts for a number of "At Homes" having to be postponed or cancelled.

The "At Home" on the polo ground given by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pattani proved a most enjoyable function. It was graced by the presence of Lord and Lady Willingdon, and the whole of Mahableshwar society was there. The 29th Lancers from Poona had a pretty easy win, beating the Bhownugger team by 7 goals to 2. The Lancers triumphed by dint of superior combined play, and they well deserved the cheers which followed the presentation of the cup by Lady Willingdon. The cheers were raised by His Excellency himself.

The children's party, which had to be cancelled at the last moment owing to the sad death of Mr. P. Chrystal's child, came off at the "Craig," the residence of Her Highness the Rani of Bhownugger, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was present. After a sumptuous "tea," the youngsters were presented with gifts which they appeared to appreciate very much.

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

The work of laying the foundation of the hospital is proceeding apace, and donations are pouring in. Mrs. Dharamsey has given eight thousand rupees for a Hindu ward, while His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, and the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi have each contributed five thousand rupees. These, with Mr. Naratomdass's gift, makes the respectable total of Rs. 23,000, and I am inclined to think more will come in. The present house "The Shrubbery" will be converted into nurses quarters, while the main building of the hospital will be some distance away on the ridge, commanding one of the best views in Mahableshwar.

In my last letter, I mentioned that H. E. the Governor had shot a fine bear the other day. It was erroneously printed as "deer." Lord Willingdon just missed the chance of a tiger which passed by him without warning and without anyone being aware of its presence I did not know until now that the Mahableshwar jungles harboured tigers, although cheetahs there are and plenty of them.

With the polo, races, "At Homes" and the other gaieties over, our Administrators on the hill are once again beginning to study blue-books and the rest of us are preparing for a descent down the ghaut. From a social point of view the season has been a success, and our hearts go out in gratitude to Lady Willingdon in particular, and to the several Rajas and Ranis in general, for an enjoyable time.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? *That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.*

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESETTLEMENT IN CHITTOOR DISTRICTS.

RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 20.

The discussion on the resolution relating to the resettlement in the Chittoor District was continued at to-day's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, which was held under the presidency of Lord Pentland at Government House.

The proceedings were made, lively by non-official members' criticism of the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth's speech on the subject.

In the matter of the resettlement of the Chittoor and North Arcot Districts, the Local Government enhanced the rates recommended by the Collector and special settlement officers.

A resolution before the Council aimed at fixing the rate of assessment on wet land and urged that the present rates on dry lands should not be enhanced. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth, yesterday pointed out that the enhancement was not as high as was suggested.

He held that the Government rates were fair as compared with those charged by private owners, which were several times larger than Government's. Mr. Butterworth stated that the various progressive measures required expenditure which justified the enhanced assessment.

Sir John Atkinson quoted the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale to show that the rates of resettlement were not high.

D. Nair moved an amendment fixing the rates of resettlement as those recommended by the collector and the special settlement officer. Dr. Nair stated that if the Government fixed their rates at more than these recommended by these local officers, the people would consider the Government rates arbitrary.

Further the Government's action would act as an inducement for settlement officers to send in their reports with higher rates for assessment.

Considerable discussion took place, the speakers devoting more attention to criticising certain remarks of Mr. Butterworth than to the resolution.

Sir John Atkinson opposed the amendment and said that the assumption contained in the amendment was that an executive Government which was responsible for the administration should not have a say in the matter and that whatever a special settlement officer said must be accepted.

The amendment was negatived seventeen voting for and twenty against it.

The original resolution was then discussed. Mr. Butterworth replying stated that the Government had no intention of departing from their policy regarding the seatlement and had no intention of taking away lands from private owners by assessing the landholders at high rates. The resolution was defeated.

The Council is in sessions.

"THE EMPIRE OF EASTERN WOMEN."

Dr. A. H. Francke's report on the historical documents found in the borders of Tibet describes the results of the excavation of old graves in the Leh Valley. Both Dr. Shawe and Dr. Francke set themselves to this task, and in one grave which was about two yards long, one and a half yard broad and at least six feet deep, they found clay pots of various sizes, most of them in fragment. The largest pot of which only fragments came to light may have had a height of three feet and the smaller pots had a height of four to six inches. There were also small-like vessels of burnt clay which Dr. Francke considers may have been lamps. Most of the pots were filled with human bones, and from this Dr. Francke infers that the ancient inhabitants of the Leh Valley "indulged in the practice of cutting the corpses to pieces and filling the clay pots with the fragments. In support of this view he quotes Chinese authors who asserted that it was in vogue in the "Empire of the Eastern women." The form of burial in this "Empire" of the gentler sex is thus described: "When a person of rank dies they strip off the skin, and put the flesh and bones mixed with gold powder into a vase and then bury it. . . . . At the burial of the soveriegn several tens of the great ministers and relatives are buried at the same time." It is not stated whether the ministers in this "Empire" of women were all or even mostly women but the boundaries of this barbarous empire are said to be Khatan, Sampala (Ladakh), Brahmapura (the Upper Ravi Valley) and Tibet. Dr. Francke says that this empire apparently comprised the Tibetan Provinces of Gurg and Rathag and possibly Eastern Ladakh. Judging from the skulls, he also considers that in those times the greater part of Ladakh must have been inhabited by Dard emigrants from Gilgit. The date of the graves is given as anything between A C. 1 and 500.

An oil painting of the Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. Corbet, Advocate General of Madras, executed in England at a cost of £50, has been hung up in the office of the Secretary of the Colombo Museum. The letter-press underneath as follows:—Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M Corbet, Secretary and Librarian, Colombo Museum 1886—1892, Advocate-General of Madras, 1912.

The Hon'ble Maharajadheraja Bahadur of Burdwan has made a grant of Rs. 20 towards the expenses in publishing the 2nd edition of a Bengalee book entitled "Snehalata" (the life of the heroic girl and full particulars of the tragic death) written by Dr. Revati Kanto Bannerjee of No. 1 Balaram Mazumder's Street, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA BAILIFF CONVICTED.

ASSAULTS A HINDU LADY.

GOVERNMENT SPENT THOUSANDS ON HIS DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day convicted H. Meredith a bailiff of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, formerly a police sergeant, of assaulting a Hindu purdanashin lady and fined Rs. 500.

The accused went to complainant's house with a writ of the Court to oust her from the house.

She refused to leave the house, and it was alleged that the accused had dragged complainant out of her house and pushed her in such a manner as to cause her to fall.

He next went up to her to ascertain what had happened and pushed her with his boots more than once to make her rise.

The accused was defended by a senior counsel of the High Court and several pleaders and the Government paid their fees.

This formed a subject of interpellation in the Local Council, and the Government stated that it had spent for Meredith's defence several thousands of rupees.

PURE MILK.

PROPOSED SALE UNDER SEAL.

Mr. Astor's resolution in the House of Commons regarding the need for a standard of purity for milk and his references to the milk supplied to the House itself should do much to awaken the public to the need for action in this matter, says "The Times."

Meanwhile the Milk Certification Committee of the Pure Food and Health Society of Great Britain have drawn up a list of rules to which farmers and dairymen willing to sell milk under the seal of the society shall be asked to agree.

The list of rules includes the following:—

1. No milk to be sold from any cow that is for any reason not in good health and under physic, or with sore teats or affected udder.
2. Cows to be tuberculin tested. In accepting the evidence of a tuberculin test it will be necessary to state that no earlier tuberculin test has been made within six weeks.
3. No new cow's milk to be sold until it has been bacteriologically examined.
4. Veterinary supervision to be made periodically at a fixed rate if not already made by the local authority, or the farmer, or the dairy, and a copy of the exact report whenever and however made to be sent to the society.
5. All milk to be strained at the farm, and at least once through clean absorbent cotton or cheesecloth.
6. Provision to be made, which shall be approved by the society, for cooling all milk to at least 45deg. to 55deg. F. immediately after milking, unless the milk is to be "Pasteurized" or separated.
7. Provision to be made for cleaning and sterilizing with live steam all utensils immediately after use, and such utensils to be used for no other purpose than for milk vessels.
8. Provision to be made for each milker to wash his or her hands with carbolic soap or other disinfectant in clean water previous to milking, also clean towels for drying the hands to be provided.
9. The drainage of all cowsheds to be carefully supervised. All cowsheds to be lime-washed at least once every half-year. Cowsheds to be made and kept well lighted, well ventilated, and clean without noticeable odour.
10. To cleanse cows whenever necessary, and to scrape hindquarters and brush down generally at least half an hour before milking. Each cow's udder shall be wiped with a clean cloth kept for that purpose before each milking.
11. To wear clean overalls when milking and also linen caps, which are to be changed at least twice a week. All milkers to be periodically medically inspected and to give an undertaking to report sickness at home.
12. The milking can shall be covered immediately the cows are milked. It is strongly recommended that it shall not have a larger opening than 8in. in diameter, and should be covered with a hood, and that the churn should have a flush or convex top, and should be rimmed on its side.
13. The natural standard of milk to be left unaffected. Absolute prohibition of an addition or abstraction from milk, whether colouring or any substance or liquid.
14. For Dairies.—A certificate as to proper drainage. Rooms for storing utensils unconnected with living or sleeping rooms. Plentiful supply of fresh clean water from an approved source. Concrete floors or floors easily cleaned. A sterilizing or provision of live steam apparatus and also a cleansing apparatus shall be installed. Milk only to be sold in glass bottles, which shall be sealed before leaving the dairy and not plugged only with pulp covers. Provision against leaving receptacles for milk standing in the street. Thorough cleansing of bottles, etc., and supervision of roundsmen. Distinct labelling of "sterilised," "Pasteurised," or "separated" milk.

Certain recommendations have also been drawn up for householders. One of them is that when iced water for cooling is unobtainable the milk can be kept cool by standing the bottle in a soup plate filled with water, covering the neck of the bottle with a clean glass, and placing over all a damp, clean duster with its ends dipping into the water in the plate.

COTTON FIRES INQUIRY

KHANDESH FIRES TRACED TO INCENDIARISM.

CORRUPT INSURANCE AGENTS.

INVESTIGATING OFFICER'S STRIKING EVIDENCE.

At the resumed sitting of the Edwardes Cotton Fires Inquiry Committee yesterday interesting evidence was given by the Mamlatdar of Amalner, who was for some time on special duty to inquire into the cotton fires in the district of East Khandesh. He said that in very rare cases was it proved that fires were due to natural causes. Several prosecutions were undertaken and as a result the number of fires had considerably decreased. Formerly, there were fires almost every day.

The Edwardes Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the cause or causes of the recent outbreaks of fire at the Colaba Cotton Green met again yesterday morning in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Mr. S. M. Edwardes presiding.

The first witness examined was Mr. Wasudev Gopal Joshi, mamlatdar of Amalner, East Khandesh. Replying to questions put by Mr. Simcox, witness said that for some time he was on special duty to inquire into the cotton fires in the district of East Khandesh. In January 1909, there was a big cotton fire at Jalgaon when some person was suspected of causing the fire and a strict watch was kept. The story in the bazaar was that the fire was set alight first and the goods insured afterwards. The person who was suspected was a sub-agent of two or three insurance companies. Almost every year there were big cotton fires in the district and every year the loss went up to from five to ten lakhs. The sub-agent who was suspected was subsequently arrested on a complaint made by the owner of the Asoda match factory. He had bought phosphorus from Messrs. Phillips and Company under the false name of Asoda match factory. The collector then searched his house and seized several papers of his. Phosphorus was also detected in his house. This eventually led to his conviction in three separate cases. After this, orders were issued to the local authorities in the district that no sooner a fire occurred they should go on the spot at once and make prompt inquiries.

INTENTIONAL FIRES IN KHANDESH.

Till then the fires were always supposed to be accidental, were they not?—Yes, but when inquiries were made, we found that in all the cases they were intentional.

At first the same usual excuses as are now given in Bombay were given-namely careless bidee smoking, oily gunnies, flying sparks, spontaneous combustion etc.?—Yes.

Continuing, the witness said that there was another cotton fire at Jamner in 1909. In that case a telegram was received in the Collector's office from the surveyor to the effect that the salvage would catch fire if it was not removed. A police constable was thereupon kept there but the salvage did catch fire. It so happened that the policeman was told that unless he got a written order, he was not entitled to remain there. The man was threatened and he went to fetch a written order and in the meantime the salvage caught fire. A thorough inquiry was made into the cause of the fire and it was found that in the middle of the site of the fire were buried some bamboos and the remains of a hut. They were so buried that the police officer could not help striking his foot against them. In fact had the surveyor taken the trouble to see the place, he need not have paid a pie when he had as a matter of fact paid Rs. 50,000. He also knew of two fires at Pachora. One of them occurred at mid-night and was supposed to be due to sparks from the chimney of a factory. The engineer of the factory was subsequently examined and it was ascertained that he and his men were working that night in the boiler. They were not examined before the punch when the latter made their report. The cause of the second fire was attributed to sparks from the railway engine. The fire occurred 150 feet away from the railway compound. It was pointed out to the punch that it was impossible for the fire to have been caused by sparks and they looked on the ground for the traces of fire when pieces of oily gunnies were found. These pieces were sent to the insurance association. He also remembered a peculiar case of fire at Parola about this time. Early morning one day he noticed a merchant mixing some rubbish in good cotton. He warned the merchant and left and the same afternoon there was a fire there. He at once went there as he suspected foul play. On seeing him the merchant got afraid and said he would not claim the insurance. In spite of this, he was forced to sign an insurance receipt for the amount of the claim and the monies were lying with the sub-agent for over a month as he was reluctant to take them.

The witness continuing said that there was a fire in a factory at Amalner.

Can you give the cause of that fire and what led to its detection?—Some faults were found in the factory and the man offered a bribe to the chitnis. He was prosecuted for that and convicted by the Magistrate. In the Sessions Court, however, in appeal he was let off. That was on the 3rd April, 1911. Amalner is about 23 miles distant from Dhulia, where the sessions are held and the man returned to Amalner on the 4th. On the following day the fire occurred. The supposition then was that the man had spent a lot in lawyer's fees and other expenses and something had to be done. Nothing was done until June, 1912, when anonymous letters were received and inquiries were instituted. It was then ascertained that the cotton which was insured and supposed to have been destroyed by fire at Amalner was not there at all at the time but was actually in Bombay. The manager of the factory was then tried and convicted of cheating.

FIRE FOLLOWED INSURANCE.

Continuing, witness said that as a result of these inquiries and prosecutions, the cotton fires in his district have since 1912, considerably decreased and the total loss per year does not exceed Rs. 25,000. In the course of his inquiries he used to ask as a rule whether the cotton was insured and when it was insured. He found that as a rule the fire broke out a day or two after the cotton was insured. These fires occurred when the cotton market was going down but never when it was rising. The object of setting those fires was to make money. They were not due to enmity.

Replying to further questions, witness said that a few days ago a fire occurred in Messrs. Mulji Jetha's cotton at Jalgaon. Some time ago a wealthy man was convicted of false ginning and sent to jail. When he was released he had an opportunity of buying up a gin which was on the market as a result of the recent financial crisis. He bought that gin up. That gin is situated across the road where Mulji Jetha's cotton was. The latter's men were the principal witnesses against this man. Two or three days after this man purchased the gin, Mulji Jetha lost their cotton by fire. It was being said that the fire was set alight to take revenge. No one was arrested yet.

He knew nothing about the Bombay fires. His evidence was that whatever might happen in Bombay, there was incendiarism up-country.

INSURANCE AGENTS' DUPLICITY.

To Mr. Purshotamdass, witness said that the motive of the insurance sub-agent at Jalgaon in setting fire to the cotton was to make money. In all the cases that he had inquired into he had always found that the insurance sub-agents were in league with the cotton merchants. It would not have been so easy for the cotton merchants to get these losses by foul means if they were not in league with the insurance sub-agents. The sub-agents purposely allowed these losses to be paid because they shared in the profits which they made. In one case, he was asked why the Collector and he were so keen about these matters when the insurance companies themselves did not complain.

To further questions put by Mr. Simcox, witness said that as a matter of fact the sub-agent at Jalgaon was afterwards convicted. When he first came to Jalgaon he was a very poor man, in fact a karkun. He subsequently became very rich and could afford to make liberal presents to dancing girls.

To Mr. Leslie, witness said that in many cases these fires were surveyed by professional men from Bombay. In some cases they were surveyed by the sub-agents. In one case the sub-agent sent information to the Bombay office not to send a surveyor as he had settled the claim for a less amount. His experience was that the surveyors did not make proper inquiries. Very often they came from Bombay in the morning by the Calcutta mail train and after a brief inquiry returned by the ten o'clock train the same morning.

To Mr. Simcox, witness replied that in the Amalner case the surveyor had stated in his report that he had examined the books of that particular merchant. That was not so and he could not have examined the books as they were in the Sessions Court.

To Mr. Purshotamdass, witness said that if the surveyors went into the books of account there would not be such temptation to make money by fires in Khandesh.

It is because the surveyors are lax and the insurance companies do not devote much attention to their interests that these things happen?—Yes.

Mr. Wacha: And also because the sub-agents are so corrupt.

To a further question from Mr. Purshotamdass witness replied that there was one though nothing was traced, they were morally instance of a fire at Chalisgaon when, convinced that the fire was intentionally caused when the market was going down. The loss in that fire was about Rs. 70,000. When this fire occurred there was not a single watchman near the cotton. In this case he suspected both the cotton merchant and the sub-agent. In these fires invariably both were concerned. He knew of cases in which the surveyor would not have allowed anything to be paid if he (surveyor) had examined the account books of the parties concerned before settling the claims. Yet in these cases the claims were paid. Since March last some of these notorious cotton merchants had consigned fully pressed bales to Bombay. They would number more than a thousand bales.

EFFECT OF PROSECUTIONS.

To Mr. Narotam Morarji, witness replied that the number of fires had considerably decreased since these prosecutions. They were now very rare occurrences. Formerly there was a fire almost every day. In all seventeen persons had been convicted. In all these cases, the fires occurred either in the middle of the day when there was no immediate assistance available owing to its being recess time for workmen or at night.

Mr. Wacha—In the several cases that were placed before the Magistrate or the Collector was it always proved that the fire was not the result of natural causes or spontaneous combustion? On what ground did the Court base the convictions on the ground of incendiarism or anything else?—On the ground of incendiarism.

In very rare cases it was proved that fires were due to natural causes. In spite of all these convictions, incendiarism was still going on because of recent years everybody whether he had means or not went in for cotton business and because it was very difficult to detect these offences and secure convictions.

To Mr. Edwardes, witness said that the surveyors who came to assess damages in his district were mostly Indians.

To further questions put by Mr. Narotam witness replied that in some two cases the insurance companies had refused to pay the claims. In the cases in which those persons were convicted, the insurance claims were paid.

To Mr. Purshotamdass, witness said that in connection with the incendiary fires, in one case they did suspect a Bombay merchant who was purchasing cotton there. During the cotton season Bombay merchants did go to Khandesh to make purchases.

To Mr. Simcox, witness said that there was a ginning fatory at Jalgaon which was not now used. In February and March every year there was a clearance fire in that factory. Ever since these prosecutions started, it had ceased to work as it was impossible to work it at a profit. Its chimney was now broken, the roof had fallen in and juvari was being grown in its compound.

Mr. Wacha—From your experience of these would you have been able to find out the cause of the cotton fires in Bombay?—Yes, if I had lived in Bombay long enough.

NO INCENDIARISM.

Mr. C. F. Brandenburg of Messrs. Bruel and Company was examined next. Replying to questions put by the chairman, witness said that since November last, there had been two fires in the firm's cotton at Colaba. In the first one they suffered a heavy loss, 16,000 bales having been burnt. All these bales were insured. The fire first broke out in the hydraulic godwon, from there it spread to the jetha adjoining theirs and then their jetha caught fire. He had no reason to suspect that the fire in the godown was not due to natural causes. He had no suspicion that it was due to incendiarism. He thought that the Green required to be more carefully guarded.

Is it a fact that subordinates engaged on duty at the Green—for instance the tolimallas and the muccadams—speculate in cotton?—Not that I know of.

To Captain Higham, witness said that if the gunny was made fire-proof, the fires would not spread so rapidly.

To Mr. Muller, witness replied that during this season the tendency of the market was downwards. As far as he could remember the month of March was slack. The stock at Colaba was at present larger than usual. He did not think that the unsold stock was very much larger than usual.

To Mr. Wacha he said that he had formed no opinion about the causes of these fires.

The Committee then adjourned until this morning.

JUDICIOUS HANDLING OF THE BLIND.

Captain E. B. B. Towse, V.C., in the "Cornhill" enters a plea for the judicious handling of the blind, says the "Westminster Gazette." Captain Towse was in the Gordon Highlanders, and won his V.C. in the South African war,, where he was shot through both eyes. The article is therefore a pathetic revelation of a blind man's own experience. Captain Towse is now a Gentleman-at-Arms to the King, and his article is sure to attract special attention at the present time. He thinks that those who are immediately connected with the blind are apt to do too much or too little for them. Women err chiefly in the former respect. But Captain Towse holds that it is a mistake. "They should watch their charges and allow them to find out and do everything as far as possible for themselves, and (to the verge of being thought hard-hearted) do little for them which is not absolutely necessary."

WHAT BLINDNESS MEANS.

To the question, "What does blindness mean?" Captain Towse makes answer:—

It means that your whole life, as you knew it, has completely changed, but that you yourself have not altered in your thoughts or your ideas; it means that the beauties of nature and art are lost to you; it means that you will no longer see the faces or note the individual characteristics of your loved ones; it means that you will be able no longer to take active pleasure with those around you in anything that you once were fond of; it means the loss of work, one of the few things which make life in this world really happy and contented . . . and sometimes, the loss of home and comforts. To children, it means that they cannot partake in the race of life. To a woman, it means the loss of many things dear to a woman's heart, and the foreboding of a dreary, monotonous, and lonely life.

"And to a man it means the finish of his career, the ruin of all his cherished hopes and ambitions."

FACING THE OUTLOOK.

This outlook, however, in Captain Towse's opinion, must be faced, and the morbid depression consequent thereon must be crushed at the start. The blind as a whole look and appear to be happy because their affliction is so entirely hopeless that it compels them to see the uselessness of rebelling against the inevitable:—

It is the knowledge that moroseness and impatience will only aggravate their misery; it is the fight with themselves, once mastered, that causes them to see the matter in the right light. When that is accomplished, a new life is opened up to them, a fresh start is made—as it has to be—the outlook becomes brighter and everything has to be re-learnt, so that they may gain their ends without the use of vision. This it is that gives them occupation and brings contentment.

Captain Towse concludes by asking those who possibly have not the opportunity or inclination to meet the blind to afford what they can towards the cheapening of Braille books.

SIMILARITY OF FIFTY-RUPEE AND TEN-RUPEE NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you permit me through the medium of your valuable paper to point out to the authorities that the great similarity in all respects except the figures of ten-rupee and fifty-rupee currency notes are likely to cause much loss to small people who keep these notes together and not separately, as it has once done to me. If you will compare these notes carefully you will see that they contain red patches equal in size and number. As for the figures they are given in so many languages and are so close to each other that unless one carefully notices them, one may readily give away a fifty-rupee note in place of a ten-rupee one.—Yours, etc.

S. B. M.

SECRET INQUIRY.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE AND THE SLATER CASE.

GROWING PROTEST.

Grave dissatisfaction is growing in the public mind, says the "Daily Chronicle," at the privacy of the inquiry now being held by Mr. J. G. Millar, K.C., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, at the instance of the Secretary for Scotland, into the case of Oscar Slater, who early in the year 1909 was condemned to death on a charge of murdering Miss Marion Gilchrist, a well-to-do old lady of Glasgow. The sentence was afterwards commuted to one of penal servitude for life, and Slater is still in gaol.

The public mind was never satisfied that Slater was the murderer. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle published a pamphlet advancing considered reasons to show that the sentence was wrong, that in all probability Slater was not guilty of the crime, and that the evidence against him, when carefully examined was insufficient to justify a reasonable presumption of guilt.

It is argued that an inquiry as to the methods of the Glasgow police in that particular case is involved if the truth is to be ascertained. Those familiar with the matter allege that Sheriff Millar has ruled this out as an irrelevant part of the inquiry. The rumour that this is so has caused anxiety.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who maintains a lively and anxious interest in the case says: "Our whole point is that from the very beginning the police were wrong, and that in spite of everything they have stuck to their first view.

"We shall never arrive at justice if an inquiry into police methods is ruled out. Our point is that the police secured the conviction of Slater by suppressing and modifying evidence. The police are as much on trial as Slater. If the methods of the police are not to be investigated the inquiry is futile."

"DISTURBING REPORTS."

"Do you consider the conditions of the inquiry reasonable?"

"If," replied Sir Arthur, "the inquiry is a real bona-fide one, then the conditions are reasonable. Since some matters might come out which would cast reflections on people who might be quite innocent, this will be obviated by the inquiry being private. But if, on the other hand, there are any limitations to the inquiry—if, for example, the presiding Sheriff were to say that he would not go into any matters which impugned the action of the police, then the inquiry would be most unsatisfactory and could not possibly be accepted as final."

"Have you any reason to think that such limitations have been imposed"

"The reports from Glasgow are somewhat disturbing. They assert that there have been limitations in that direction, and that witnesses who traversed the actions of the police have been treated as hostile witnesses. I can only trust that such rumours will prove to be misunderstandings or exaggerations. It is a pity, I think, that the presiding officer is not a complete stranger to the district.

"But, personally I have every hope that justice will be done and that we shall get to the end of this wretched business, which has at least the merit that it will surely bring about the establishment of a criminal cort of appeal in Scotland."

"Could you indicate what direction is taken by the new evidence?"

"It seems to me to controvert almost every point of the original prosecution. Some of it touches matter too delicate for reference. On one point it must be admitted to be conclusive, and that is that the so-called 'flight' of Slater, which figured so largely in the prosecution, had never any basis in fact."

DEMAND FOR PUBLIC INQUIRY.

Mr. David Cook, of Glasgow, who has taken an active part in securing the re-opening of the case, made other criticisms upon the nature of the inquiry. "Originally," he said, "Slater was tried before one of the Court of Sessions judges and a jury. The case is being retried before a judge of an inferior tribunal. The prisoner is not present, nor is he represented. Nobody is present but the Sheriff, his clerk, and the witness—and the clerk takes down the evidence in longhand, thereby missing all the shades of meaning involved in the precise form of question and answer. There is no cross-examination, and the evidence is not given on oath."

There is, we understand, an intention that the private inquiry now proceeding is of a preliminary nature only, and that if a prima facie case is found, a public inquiry will follow. Many people are insisting that a public inquiry should be held in any case—that even if Slater is released as the result of the Sheriff's investigation, the criticisms against the police methods employed should be tried before a public tribunal.

"THE MOST EXPENSIVE COMMA."

There is something to be said for the lack of punctuation which distinguishes Greek inscriptions and lawyers' documents. A mere comma in an Act of Parliament has separated Welsh miners and their employers, and until the comma is explained away the dispute remains. But perhaps the most expensive comma was that which occurred—by a mistake of a clerk—in the American Tariff Bill, which should have exempted "all foreign fruit-plants." The clerk substituted a comma for the hyphen, and for a year "all foreign fruit"—as well as plants—entered the States free. And the comma is said to have cost two million dollars in loss of revenue. Though the Treasury lost that amount, the American people probably saved it in lower prices.

ASK FOR

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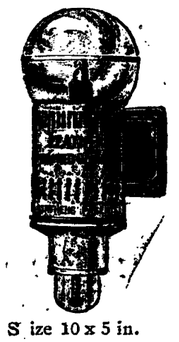

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TOWN PLANNING BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

UNANIMITY ON ALL MAIN FEATURES.

The Select Committee appointed at the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council to report on the Town Planning Bill has drawn up its report. The report states that as a result of prolonged discussion on all doubtful points the Committee succeeded in securing unanimity amongst themselves in regard to all the main features of the Bill.

The report is as follows:—

We have incorporated in the Bill most of the suggestions placed before us by the Honourable Mr. Hill, Chairman of the Committee, as a result of the detailed examination of the Bill made by him between the date of its first publication and its reference to us. We have also had the advantage of the advice of Mr. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Bombay Government, and of Mr. Kissan, Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, who have both had experience of Town Planning Schemes in England and Germany. As a result of prolonged discussion on all doubtful points during a number of sittings, we have succeeded in securing unanimity among ourselves in regard to all the main features of the Bill. Before dealing with the various clauses we desire to refer briefly to the more important changes which we have made in the Bill as a whole. Many of the clauses have been re-drafted in order to render the language as simple and as precise as possible, and their order has been re-arranged. A few definitions have also been added. One of the changes that we have made is to define the kinds of land in respect of which it will be legal to make a town planning scheme (Clause 8). In the original draft, a scheme could be made for "any area in which land is or is likely to be used for building purposes, (Clause 8 (1)). The Honourable Mr. Hill had pointed out in Council that it was not intended to apply this Bill to land which had already been fully built upon. Further, the original draft did not directly provide for the inclusion in a town planning scheme of land which is neither used for likely to be used for building purposes, and yet which owing to its situation, it may be desirable to include in such a scheme. In the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 44),—hereinafter referred to for brevity as the Parliamentary Act—the expression 'land likely to be used for building purposes' is given a wide connotation so as to include roads, parks and the like. We have therefore reverted to the three classes of land included within the scope of the Parliamentary Act, and the terms of sub-sections (1), (3) and (7) of section 54 of that Act are closely followed in clause 8.

THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY.

Another important proposal which we have accepted, is to substitute the 'Governor in Council' for the 'Commissioner' as the authority primarily responsible for the control of the making of a town planning scheme from its inception to its final sanction. Consequently the term 'controlling authority' has disappeared from the Bill. The main reasons for this change are that it is in accordance with the Parliamentary Act whereby the control is vested in the Local Government Board, that the Governor in Council is in a better position to command expert advice than the Commissioner, who, however, can at any time be consulted, and that the experience gained in one Division of the Presidency can be utilised by the Governor in Council for the benefit of another Division. In the less important provisions, however, the word 'Commissioner' has been retained, vide clauses 4 (1), 10 (2), 26 (1), and 44 (3). The power of the local authority to settle by agreement any or all matters to be provided for in a town planning scheme has been prominently brought out (clause 27). To secure the co-operation of the owners concerned, and to ensure thereby the success of a town planning scheme, it is very desirable to encourage agreements between the local authority and the owners. In England and Germany such agreements between the parties concerned and the local authority are the rule rather than the exception. The Governor in Council has, however, been empowered to modify or disallow any such agreement, in the same way as he has been empowered, by clause 14 (2), to modify or disallow the draft scheme itself. We have also provided for the right of the owners to be consulted and to state their objections at every important stage of the proceedings. An important change in the Bill is in reference to the finality of the arbitrator's decision, and it is described in detail in the notes on Chapter IV. In clause 30 the duties of the arbitrator have also been set forth more clearly and systematically than was the case in clause 29 of the original Bill. In clause 53, which gives power to make rules. All the matters in respect of which the rules can be made by the Governor in Council have been enumerated.

POSITION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Reverting to the important clauses in the order in which they appear in the Bill:—Clause 1 (2).—We have considered the suggestion that the previous consent of the local authority should be a condition precedent to the extension of the Act to parts of the Presidency outside the City of Bombay. But in our opinion that suggestion is not practicable. It may be desirable to extend this Act to areas outside the jurisdiction of a local authority or even to whole districts. In any case it is the local authority which, in the first instance, declares its intention to make a town planning scheme, clause 9 (1), and which actually prepares a draft scheme. The proviso to clause 1 (2), however, embodies the promise given by the Honourable Mr. Hill in the Legislative Council that the Bill should not be extended to any part of the City of Bombay without the consent of a majority of the whole Municipal Corporation. This provision is justified by the special circumstances of the Presidency town.

"Clause 2 (a).—Although section 188 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, allows the Governor in Council to appoint a single person as the local authority for a notified area, still, for the purposes of this Bill, such local authority is always to be a committee. We have, therefore, deleted the words 'person or' from clause 2 (a) of the original Bill.

"Clause 2 (d).—The definition of 'plot' is important, as under clause 18, contributions towards the cost of a scheme can be levied only on plots. Land which does not fall within the definition of the term 'plot' will not be liable to contribution. e.g., roads, parks, municipal schools and dispensaries. It may be observed that certain kinds of land vested in Government, e.g., assessed, unoccupied land, which can be sold by Government to private individuals, fall within the definition of plot and are liable to contribution.

"Clause 2 (e).—The importance of the definition of the term 'reconstituted plot' will appear when it is read with clause 12. In the making of a draft scheme power is given to alter the boundaries, or the ownership of a plot. Where, however, an original plot is altered, for instance, by the inclusion of a portion of it in a road, the remaining portion is not a reconstituted plot, as it will continue to be held by the same owner and on the same terms as before. The owner will, of course, be entitled to receive compensation for the portion of his land included in the road, under the provisions of clause 21. The main principle observed in giving power to alter the boundaries of a plot is that the resultant plot so obtained will form a suitable building plot.

"Clause 3 (a).—The power to provide for the 'alteration' of streets will include the power to widen them or to make them narrower.

"Clause 3 (c).—The plotting out of land as building sites' will include the power, expressly given by clause 12, to make reconstituted plots.

"Clause 3 (d).—There is a slight difference in the connotation of the terms 'allotment' and 'reservation.' Allotment implies setting apart for immediate use, while reservation implies setting apart for future use.

"Clause 3 (h).—We have taken into consideration the suggestion made at the first reading of the Bill in reference to the preservation of religious buildings, and clause 3 (h) expressly lays down that the town planning scheme can provide for such a matter.

STAGES OF PROCEDURE.

"Clause 3 (j).—The power to suspend rules, bye-laws, acts and other provisions in force in the area included in the scheme is based on sub-section (2) of section 55 of the Parliamentary Act. Ordinarily, in making a scheme, account will be taken of such provisions as are already in force. But cases may arise in which it will be desirable to keep such provisions in force in the rest of the municipal area, but to suspend them in parts of the area included in the scheme. Under the ordinary provisions of law the power to make, modify or rescind rules, generally implies the power to do so for the whole of the municipal area. The special provision, which we have inserted, gives power to suspend such rules or bye-laws in particular parts of the municipal area.

"Clause 4.—In regard to the ownership of plots it is intended to follow, as far as possible, entries in the Record-of-Rights or mutation register. But in some municipal areas a Record-of-Rights have not yet been framed; and where it has been framed it may be that an entry is inaccurate or inconclusive. This clause authorises an enquiry into, and provisional settlemant of, a dispute as to ownership. If the dispute is of an intricate character, or if it appears certain that the parties will not rest content without obtaining the decision of a Civil Court, it will be useless to waste time in a provisional enquiry. Hence the permissive character of this clause.

"Clause 6 (2).—It has here been made clear that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, or in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as to the limited powers of expenditure of a local authority such authority will be empowered to expend its funds on a town planning scheme. This provision is based on section 65 (2) of the Parliamentary Act.

"Clause 9.—The revised draft brings out the stages of the procedure in proper sequence and the wide powers of the Governor in Council to hear objections, to make inquiry and to sanction or refuse to sanction the making of a scheme. In the Bill as introduced the local authority had to obtain the previous sanction of the Governor in Council before it could declare its intention to make a town planning scheme. The obtaining of such sanction would necessarily take some time, during which the values of land would increase, owing to speculation among the many people who would obtain information about the application of the local authority. It is but right that the local authority should share in the rise of the values of land from the earliest opportunity in order to reduce the cost of the scheme to the general public. In the revised Bill the date with reference to which original values are to be estimated is the date of the resolution of the local authority declaring its intention to make a scheme. By clause 8 of the original Bill a local authority was liable to be compelled by the Governor in Council to declare its intention to make a scheme. This power of the Governor in Council has been removed. But in certain exceptional circumstances to Governor in Council has been authorised to act independently of the local authority (vide clause 49.) Our attention was drawn to Article IV (c) of the Town Planning Procedure Regulations (England and Wales) dated 3rd May, 1910. That Article provides for communication to the Local Government Board by the local authority of a statement showing 'the total number of members of the local authority, the number who voted for the resolution (declaring its intention to make a scheme), the number who voted against the resolution, the number who were present at meeting but did not vote, and the number absent from the meeting.' In our opinion it is desirable that the Governor in Council should have knowledge of these facts when considering the application of a local authority, and that provision should be made for this by rules as in the Parliamentary Act but not in the body of the Bill.

SMALL CHANGES.

"Clause 9 (3).—The rules should similarly provide for showing on the plan the existing main roads.

"Clause 10.—The phrase 'block scheme and plan' appearing in the original Bill has been replaced by the simpler phrase 'draft scheme.' In accordance with clause 2 (f) wherever the word 'scheme' appears the word 'plan' is implied.

"Clause 11 (a).—The word 'tenure' has been added, as it is important that Inam, Khoti and other such rights should be specially brought to the notice of the owners and the sanctioning authority.

"Clause 11 (b).—In the draft scheme it is not desirable to insist on too precise a description of the uses to which land assigned to the local authorities is to be put, so long as the purpose is a public one.

"Clause 11 (d).—The draft scheme is not concerned with indirect costs likely to fall on owners of property, and, indeed, it would be difficult to estimate such indirect costs.

"Clause 11 (f).—Under this sub-clause a rule might be framed to carry out the suggestion that the draft scheme should contain, where possible, a programme of the works to be executed with an approximate anticipation of the dates on which these works are likely to be completed. Such a rule would help the Tribunal of Arbitration to estimate the increments likely to accrue to particular plots.

"Clause 12.—This clause corresponds with clause 10 of the original draft. The main object of reconstituting plots is indicated by the first sub-section, which lays down that the size and shape of every reconstituted plot shall be so determined as to render it, as far as possible, suitable for building purposes, and power is given in sub-section (2) to provide plots for owners dispossessed of their lands which may be required for public purposes, and also for clubbing together with the consent of the owners two or more small plots which are each separately not of sufficient size or of convenient shape for building purposes.

"Clause 13.—This clause is to be read with clause 44; clause 15 (1) (c), as re-drafted, provides only for the stopping of any work in progress, it is necessary to do so, after the declaration of intention to make a scheme while clause 44 (1) (a) provides for the pulling down of buildings in certain cases after the final scheme has come into force. Clause 15 (2) makes provision for the grant of compensation in certain circumstances to the person injuriously affected by an order under either of these clauses.

POSITION OF OWNERS.

"No new principle regarding what is due from owners or to be paid to them has been introduced, but certain of the sections have been re-drafted to make them more clear. Clause 16 (1) (d), for instance, read with clause 19, now shows unmistakably that if a plot is in any way altered, then the compensation payable to or claimable from the owner is measured by the difference in the market values of the original plot and the plot as finally settled, both of such values being estimated without reference to the improvements contemplated in the scheme other than improvements due to the alterations in the shape of such plot. It may be mentioned that this principle, of estimating the difference in values of a plot which is altered, is also to be found in the Italian Expropriation Act of 1865, of 1865.

"Clauses 21 and 22.—These provisions for compensation subject to certain exceptions are based upon sections 58 (1) and 59 of the Parliamentary Act. If A's right in a property is transferred to B or extinguished for the benefit of B, B should obviously be required to compensate A.

"Clause 24.—The principle underlying this provision is that the local authority shall have adequate security for the payment of the contribution and other sums due to it from any person.

"Clause 25.—The object is, as far as possible, to avoid cash payments by the local authority, and thus to keep down the cost of a town planning scheme. In this matter the local authority and the owners are equally interested.

"Clause 27.—This clause provides for agreements between the local authority and the owners to which special reference has already been made. Such agreements are to be in every way encouraged.

"Clause 26 of the original Bill.—This clause has been deleted in consequence of the recommendation of this Committee that there should be a Tribunal of Arbitration to fix finally the amount of contribution chargeable upon each plot. There is then no need to notify the completion of the works contemplated in the scheme as the revision of the contributions by a second arbitrator proposed to be appointed under clause 35 of the original Bill has now become unnecessary.

WORK FOR AN ARBITRATOR.

"Clauses 29 to 45 deal with the arbitrator, who will generally be an expert, and with the Tribunal of Arbitration. We have had considerable discussion as to the work that should be done by the arbitrator, and the extent to which his work should be subject to revision. We have finally decided that the second arbitrator mentioned in clause 35 of the original Bill should be omitted and that, instead, a Tribunal of Arbitration should be appointed and that the more important decisions of the arbitrator shall not be final until they have been confirmed by the Tribunal of Arbitration. We considered that, in view of the novelty of this piece of legislation, we should endeavour to compose the Tribunal in such a manner as would secure absolute public confidence and general acceptance. It is therefore provided that the Tribunal shall in the mofussil consist of the District Judge and two assessors, namely, an impartial person appointed by the Judge, and the arbitrator. In the case of the City of Bombay, the Select Committee would much prefer that the President of the Tribunal should be one of the Judges of the High Court. If however, there is serious objection to the appointment, then the Select Committee would reluctantly accept the other alternative that has been proposed, namely, the appointment of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, as President of the Tribunal of Arbitration in the City of Bombay.

"Clause 41.—When the final scheme has been drawn up the Arbitrator shall submit it through the local authority to the Governor in Council, who, if he sanctions it, shall notify it in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and the town planning scheme shall take effect from the date of the notification.

"As a result of the change mentioned above, clause 35 of the original Bill regarding a second arbitrator has been omitted; it has been laid down, however, in clauses 31 and 38 (2) that the decision of the arbitrator and of the Tribunal of Arbitration, as the case may be, shall be final but clause 37 allow the Tribunal to state a case on a point of law for the ruling of the High Hourt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"This chapter has been considerably extended. Clause 47 gives power to revoke or vary any town planning scheme after it has been finally sanctioned. Clause 16 of the original Bill gave the Governor in Council power to vary or revoke a scheme at any time before it was sanctioned. We consider that this power is unnecessary as there are many precautions taken to see that all persons interested have a right to be heard at various stages in the drawing up of a scheme. What is wanted is the power to vary or revoke a scheme which, after introduction, may prove to be either unworkable, or where such scheme would be considerably improved by a slight variation. Section 54 (6) of the Parliamentary Act has therefore been followed.

"Clause 49 is based on sction 61 of the Parliamentary Act. It empowers the Governor in Council to take the place of the local authority, in certain exceptional circumstances, in matters connected with the making of a town planning scheme. This power in reserve entrusted to the Governor in Council is, however, not so drastic as the power given by section 179 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, or by section 67 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, which enables the Governor in Council to supersede a Municipality or a Local Board.

"Clause 51.—On account of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, doubts might arise as to the necessity for registering certain documents made in connection with a town planning scheme. It might be argued that there is nothing in sub-section (2) of section 17 or in section 90 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, expressly exempting such documents from registration. And yet it is clear that such documents ought to be so exempted. Under sub-clause (3) of clause 41 and under clause 42 of the Bill, the provisions of a town planning scheme, duly sanctioned, have the same effect as the provisions of a law, and certain consequences ensure on the scheme coming into force. As nothing is said about registration being a condition precedent to these results it is apparent that registration is not required. But clause 51 will be useful as it will obviate all doubts on this important point by expressly exempting such documents from registration.

"Clause 52.—There are analogous provisions in local enactments. Compare, for instance, section 72 of the Bombay Local Board Act. 1884, section 91 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and section 41 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

"It will be necessary to request the Governor-General to accord his sanction under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, with reference to the enactments added by us to the Bill which will affect certain Acts passed in the Imperial Council. In conclusion we recommend that, as this is the first Bill of its kind that has been introduced in India, it should be widely published both in English and in the vernaculars in order that the public may have ample opportunity of studying its clauses before it is read a second time in the Legislative Council. We also recommend that copies should be sent to the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court with reference to the notes on Chapter IV and also to the Bombay Municipal Corporation."

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SCIENCE FROM AN EASY CHAIR.

THE SENSES AND SENSE-ORGANS.

The following interesting article by Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., appears in "The Daily Telegraph":—

In the skin and underlying the surfaces of deep-lying organs inside the body there is an enormous number of minute root-like fibrils or filaments of extreme tenuity penetrating in every direction. They are the finest nerve filaments, threads, or fibres. They gather together into skeins or "strands," and these again into larger bundles called "nerves," and thus pass from the surface and other parts of the body where they commence, joining to form larger and larger nerves until they reach the brain, either entering it directly or by way of the great spinal cord, which lies in the bony archway formed by the backbone or vertebral column. There are nerve fibres, the business of which is to bring "impulses"—as it were, messages—from the body and its surface to the brain and spinal cord. They are called "afferent" fibres. And there are other nerve fibres, indistinguishable in appearance from these, and often mixed in with them in one bundle or nerve, whose business it is to convey impulses or messages from the brain and spinal cord to muscles and gland cells. They are called "efferent" fibres.

I am concerned to-day with the afferent nerve fibres, often called "sensory nerve fibres," whilst the efferent ones are called "motor nerve fibres." The endings of the finest afferent nerve fibres of threads near the surface of the body or of its internal cavities are of such a nature that they can be acted upon by various external agencies, such as pressure, change of temperature, light, chemical and electrical disturbance; that is to say, the "state" or condition of the living nerve fibre can be definitely altered by the impact of these agencies on the nerve fibres is spoken of as the "stimulation" or "excitation" of the nerve fibre. The immediate fact by which this 'stimulation' is made evident is the setting up of rapid changes, either chemical and electrical in the substance of the nerve fibre. These rapid changes are called "impulses" or "nerve impulses" and are transmitted or propagated along a nerve fibre with a quickness less than but resembling that of an electric current until they reach the nerve cell to which it belongs, one of millions contained in the brain and spinal cord. The nerve cell is a plump granular lump of protoplasmic substance, with a large spherical kernel or nucleus, and with many branching fibrils reaching out from its substance and joining it to other nerve cells. The nerve cells with which we are here concerned are those which exist by millions in the brain, and form what is called "the grey substance of the brains." Arrived here the impulse, or a whole series of such impulses coming to many brain cells, produce further changes, which give rise to those mental conditions which we call "sensations." I do not propose, at this moment, to go further into the relation of the structure of the brain to mental activities; but I will say—what is the unshaken and unanimous conviction of all the great physiologists that it is by "sensation," and only by sensations, that we arrive at knowledge of the world around us and of our own bodies.

In order that external agencies may thus act on the fine terminal twigs of the nerves it is necessary that the endings of these delicate filaments be connected with a receptive apparatus, an "end-organ" as it is termed, which is adapted to receive the special action of one or other of the external agencies I have named above, and so set up the stimulation of the fine nerve-threads which end in it. There is one kind of end-organ which is specially fitted to the action of light—or, as we say is specially "sensitive" to light; another kind which is specially sensitive to the vibrations of sound; another which is so for the chemical actions causing taste; another for those causing smell; others for those set up by mechanical pressure, for rise of temperature (heat), for fall of temperature (cold); another for the changes of pressure in liquid-holding tubes caused by alterations of balance and equilibrium; another for the muscular contractions which enable us to estimate weight; and another for those violent and destructive changes in our tissues which cause the sensation which we call "pain." There thus appear to be some ten distinct groups of sensations, requiring and associated with distinct end-organs specially fitted to receive the stimulating influence of ten different kinds of factions or changes which occur as we live and move in relation to other existing things and as they move and change around us.

The more or less elaborate mechanisms formed at the free ends of sensory nerves are called "sense-organs." The capacity and working of a sense-organ is called a "sense." Thus there are ten "senses," each of a different kind, appropriate each to one of the ten different kinds of sense-organs. The four first mentioned in my list given above are often called "special senses," and their end-organs are called the organs of special sense. They are: (1) Sight, (2) hearing, (3) smell, and (4) taste. The organs of these senses are separate parts distinctly and easily recognised, and in the case of the first two greatly elaborated and brought to perfection by obvious "accessory" apparatus, which assists or helps to render the sense-organ responsive to small quantities of the stimulating agent and to other features connected with it, such as the direction from which it comes and the variation (often very great) in its special qualities.

Thus we have the eye (a pair or more in different animals), which consists not merely of the light-sensitive retina, built up by most peculiar and varied end-cells (the retinal cells), in which the nerve threads of the optic nerve terminate, but of the eyeball, provided with lenses, which can be "focussed" so as to produce a picture in its dark chamber, where the retina or sensative plate is spread also provided with the series of muscles which turn the axis of the eyeball in different directions, and the circular curtain of the iris and the eyelids by which the amount of light entering the eyeball can be regulated. There are also minute elaborations of great importance in the retinal-cells, such as those connected with the discrimination of colours.

The second organ of "special sense," the ear (usually as, in man, a pair), is less obvious than the eye. For what we commonly call "the ear" is only an external "hearing trumpet," the real organ of hearing being sunk in the bones of the skull and called "the internal ear." It is an elaborately-constructed membranous sac, containing liquid. It is of the shape of a coiled snail shell, with three looplike tubes—the semicircular canals—growing out of it. On its walls are distributed an immense profusion of bunches of the fine nerves, which gather together to constitute the auditory nerve. The ends of these fine nerves penetrate the wall of the snail-shaped sac, and are connected with peculiar end-cells and hairlike rods, forming in its inside a complex apparatus, of which different elements are excited by the vibrations of notes of different pitch, resulting in a difference of sensation for all the immense variety of sounds and musical combinations which assail it in the form of sound-vibrations.

The organ of the sense of smell is placed in the passage by which air enters the lungs—the nasal passage—and the nerve-threads of the two olfactory nerves, which pass directly from it to the brain, end (or, to put it the other way, originate) in the nasal cavity in a multitude of rodlike cells, which cover the walls of the much-folded and deep recesses into which ultra-microscopic odoriferous particles are carried by the inspired air. The perfection of this sense-organ consists in its sensibility to extremely minute quantities of odoriferous matter, and its property of being differently affected by odoriferous particles which differ only in the minutest degree, chemically, from one another. Thus the dog is differently affected by the odoriferous particles given off by different human beings, and can thus recognise an individual, or even his mere footprints, by his smell, a power which, to judge by the size and structure of his nasal cavities, man also, in some remote period, possessed, but has (with some rare exceptions) now lost.

The sense-organs of taste are found in the tongue: they, like the organ of smell, are not so complex as the organs of sight and hearing, but are limited to furnishing a different sensation according to the chemical composition of substances presented to them. The substances which can be "tasted" must be soluble in water, and the different sensations which they produce are only distinguishable by us as sweet, bitter, sour, and salt, of greater or less intensity. Very usually people call by the name "taste" what is really due to the sense of smell. All "flavours" of foods and drinks are really odours which reach the olfactory organs from substances held in the mouth. The end-organs of the nerve of taste are little bulb-like groups of cells which are set on tuft-like projections of the tongue or in circular grooves far back on its surface. Bitter and sweet tastes are dependent on end organs distinct from those which are concerned with acid and salt tastes, and there seem also to be separate end-bulbs for sweet taste distinct from those for bitter taste. The nerve-fibres connected with the taste-organs do not unite to form a pure nerve of taste. The optic nerve is formed purely by nerves from the retina, the auditory nerve purely by nerves from the auditory sac, and the olfactory nerve purely by nerves from the olfactory recesses of the nasal cavity. But the taste nerve-fibres pass to the brain in the glossopharyngeal nerve, and also in the lingual branch of the fifth nerve in company with fibres of other kinds. In this respect the sense of taste resembles the less elaborated senses, namely, those of touch, heat, cold, the muscular sense, the sense of pain, and apparently also the sense of equilibrial pressure, which though not concerned with sound-vibrations is conveyed to the brain by fibres which form part of the auditory nerve.

These less elaborated and less specialised "senses" have until recent years been classed vaguely with the sense of touch, and the term "general sensibility" has also been used so as to include them. Thus, it was usual to speak of the five senses, or five gateways of knowledge—sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. But, really, it seems that there is a distinct apparatus and distinct nerve threads, and a distinct sensation, for (1) the sense of heat, (2) the sense of cold, (3) the muscular sense, (4) the equilibrial sense, as well as for (5) the sense of pain, (6) the sense of touch. So that we recognise ten distinct senses. The nerve-fibres of the sense of touch are distributed in the skin all over the body, and pass by nerve-bundles, containing other kinds of nerves, to the spinal cord and brain. The same is true of the sense of heat, the sense of cold, the muscular sense, and the sense of pain; but we have not, as yet, discovered any distinctive end-organs of peculiar character for these last four; the nerves appear to end in or between the surface cells of the skin in the first two, and in the muscular cells in the third. Some special characters are present in those terminations related to the operation of a particular kind of physical agent in each case, but they have not yet been described. The sense of pain is excited by the stimulation of nerves (in many, but not all, parts of the body) by destructive processes, such as cutting or crushing, and also especially by the condition called inflammation.

It has been shown experimentally that the sensation caused by contact of the skin of the hand or other part with a surface which is quickly raised in temperature, or, as we say "warmed," may be brought about in a person who has, by disease or injury, lost the sense of cold in that part, that is to say, is unable to recognise a sudden fall in the temperature to which it is exposed, and that a fall of temperature in other cases, is recognised where rise of temperature produces no sensation. Hence it is inferred that there are separate nerve-fibres and nerve-end-organs concerned in the heat-sense and the cold-sense.

On the other hand, in many parts of the surface of the body the sense of touch is more acutely developed than it is in others, and there we find special end-organs called taste-bulbs. These are minute spherical or oblong groups of compressed cells in which the terminations of nerve fibres are enclosed. They are particularly abundant in the fine ridges separated from one another by grooves, which mark the finger-tips with whorls and loop-like patterns. The sense of touch is the sense of mechanical pressure rough and smooth surfaces causing difference of pressure when the finger, or whatever part of the body is used as the exploring instrument, is moved over such surface in contact with it. Great tactile discrimination is thus possible, and we see the extent to which it can be carried by the wonderful skill obtained by the blind, who can not only read "by touch" the embossed printing of the Braille books prepared for them, but can distinguish and recognise a great variety of surfaces of different kinds, which ordinary men who are not dependent on their sense of touch, and so have not cultivated it, cannot distinguish in that way.

With regard to the muscular sense, it seems that the cells of the muscular tissue may be the end-organs of the sensory nerves, which certainly exist and enable us to estimate "weight" by the amount of muscular effort necessary to hold up a given body and prevent it from falling to the ground.

The sense of equilibrium has its sense-organ in the three semi-circular canals of the internal ear. These are membranous tubes filled with liquid and lying in liquid. They are set in the three planes of a cube, one horizontal and two vertical. A new movement in any plane or the sudden cessation of previous movement in any plane will cause more or less of what is ordinarily called a "jerk" or "chuck" in the liquid-holding membranous tube, and as the three ultimate planes of space of three, dimensions are represented by three corresponding semi-circular tubes each will be affected according to the direction of the movement, and a corresponding pressure on the end-organs of the nerves distributed to its walls will result. Since there is a set of these canals in the inner ear on each side of the head, the apparatus furnishes the necessary nerve-impulses and sensations for a comparison of the relation of the two sides of the head to any movement, and consequently a resultant sensation which is indicative of the equilibrium and poise of the head and of the direction of movement. A bird in which one of the canals is injured cannot fly; it cannot "feel' its balance or want of balance and adapt the movement of the wings accordingly. Rats and rabbits so injured cannot walk straight. When the canals of the internal ear of one side are diseased in man, giddiness and a tendency to fall in the attempt to walk are consequences. The pair of liquid-holding vesicles containing one or more solid particles suspended within, which are found in snails, mussels, and other molluses and many worms, are usually called "internal ears" or "auditory vesicles," because they are affected by the vibrations of sound. But it has been reasonably contended that they must also serve, if not exclusively, as organs of the sense of balance— and hence in place of the name "otocysts" or "ear-vesicles" they have been called "statocysts" or "balance vesicles." The walls of these sacs in the lower animals are supplied each by a large nerve from the brain the fine fibres of which end in peculiar "cells" which line the vesicles. A few years ago similar vesicles were discovered in the leaves of plants, especially in those which climb and twist round the stems of other plants for support. It appears that they may serve as directive organs in the movements of these plants, though such a notion involves the supposition that the living protoplasm of plant tissues can act as nervous system does in animals and transmit "impulses." Mr. Darwin did not shrink from such a supposition, and in his last work—that on the movement of plants—he established the existence of such "transmission" in several cases.

By this brief review I have placed before the reader an outline of what is meant by a "sense." It is always dependent on the excitation of a demonstrable and appropriate apparatus—a sense-organ—and through it of connected nerve-fibres, which transmit "impulses" to the brain. We have seen what are the agencies which can be distinguished as definitely stimulating nerve-fibres in this way, and that there are ten different kinds of such agencies acting on ten differently constructed appropriate sense-organs (some few of them not yet fully investigated), in which the nerves terminate, or perhaps we should rather say "take origin." In view of these facts, the absurdity of talking about 'a sixth-sense' (there are already ten), or a "spider-sense," or a "cat-sense" becomes obvious. It is, of course, conceivable and possible that a spider or a cat may act with some unusual intensity in some people on one of the ten "senses" which have been distinguished by investigators of the human nervous system. But we must require experimental demonstration of the fact before accepting assertions on the subject, whilst those who invoke a new special "sense" to bolster up their untested beliefs in these stories of detection of concealed spiders and cats must, it seems, be using the word "sense" in a misleading and illegitimate manner. So, too, it seems to me that there is a fundamental misunderstanding—as to the nature and operation of the only channels by which man is known to receive impressions, and those highly complicated groups of impressions which result in knowledge of the world around him—on the part of those who are of the opinion that one human brain can communicate, not merely signs, but detailed information to another at a distance without operating through the sense-organs of the recipient. Of this I will say more on a future occasion.

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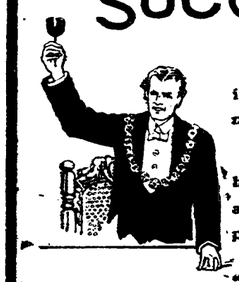

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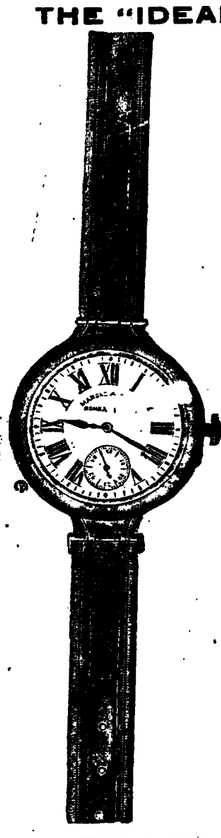

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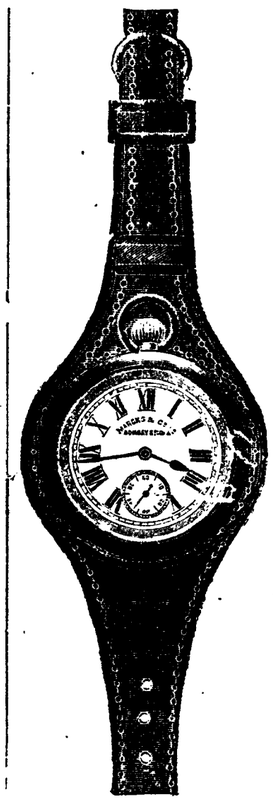

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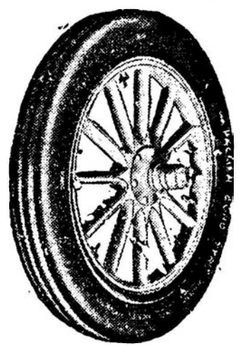

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